GRAND HOTEL,
Trafalgar-square, LONDON.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN NOT RESIDING IN THE HOTEL MAY AVAIL THEMSELVES OF THE TABLE D'HOTE BREAKFAST, 3s. 6d.; TABLE D'HOTE LUNCHEON, 3s. 6d.; AND THE GRAND TABLE D'HOTE DINNER, SERVED FROM 6 TO 8.30 P.M., PRICE 5s. BANQUETS, PRIVATE DINNERS, AND WEDDING BREAKFASTS ARE SERVED IN THE MARBLE AND OTHER SALONS.

THE PALL MALL GAZETTE

MAGGI V. **Influenza!**

MAGGI is prescribed against the **AFTER Effects of INFLUENZA** AS A ***General Strengthener,*** ESPECIALLY AGAINST **WEAKNESS of the HEART.**

No. 7805.—VOL. L. *TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH* 25, 1890. *Price One Penny.*

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. BEERBOHM TREE.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, A MAN'S SHADOW, by ROBERT BUCHANAN. LAST FIVE NIGHTS. Mr. TREE as LAROQUE and LUVERSAN. Messrs. Fernandez, Kemble, C. Collette, E. M. Robson, Allan, Hargreaves Tapping, Gurney, Harwood; Miss Julia Neilson, Miss Minnie Terry, Miss Norreys, and Miss Marion Terry. At 7.45, GOOD FOR NOTHING Miss Norreys. Doors open 7.30. Box-office open 10 till 5. Pit Circle (unreserved), 2s. 6d. Gallery, 1s.
LAST MATINEE of A MAN'S SHADOW SATURDAY NEXT, March 29, at 2.30.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr HENRY IRVING.)
THE DEAD HEART—A Story of the French Revolution. TO-NIGHT at Eight o clock (151st time). Mr. Henry Irving, Mr. Bancroft, Mr. Stirling, Mr. Righton; Miss Phillips and Miss Ellen Terry. Box office (Mr. J. Hurst) open daily 10 to 5. Seats can also be booked by letter or telegram. Carriages, 10.45. MATINEES of THE DEAD HEART. There will be two morning performances of The Dead Heart on Saturdays 12th and 19th April. On these Saturday nights THE BELLS will be played.

CRITERION THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM
THIS EVENING, at 9, DAVID GARRICK. Mr. Charles Wyndham, Messrs. G. Giddens, W. Blakeley, S. Valentine, S. Hewson, F. Atherley, F. Emery, and Wm. Farren. Mesdames F. Page, E. Miller, and Mary Moore. Preceded by, at 8.10, "A PRETTY PIECE OF BUSINESS.' Door open at 7.45. N.B.—MATINEE of DAVID GARRICK SATURDAY NEXT at 3.

GAIETY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, at 8 punctually, RUY BLAS AND THE BLASE ROUE. Miss Ellen Farren, Miss Marion Hood, Miss Sylvia Grey, Miss Linda Verner, Miss Blanche Massey, and Miss Letty Lind; Mr. Fred. Leslie, Mr. G. T. Minshull, and Mr. Fred. Storey. Doors open at 7.30.

TERRY'S THEATRE.
(Proprietor and Lessee, Mr. EDWARD TERRY.)
(Manageress, Miss GRAHAME.)
TO-NIGHT, at 9, NEW LAMPS FOR OLD. Messrs. W. S. Penley, Bernard Gould, W. Lestocq, and F. Kerr. Mesdames Cissy Grahame, Houston, and Gertrude Kingston. At 8.30 THE PARTING OF THE WAYS. Mesdames M. A. Giffard Helen Leyton, Rose Dearing; Oscar Adye, and J. Nelson. Doors open at 8. Carriages at 11. Box Office open 10 till 5. MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, at 3. Acting Manager, Mr. H. T. BRICKWELL.

TOOLE'S THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, at 9, THE BUNGALOW, by FREDERICK HORNER. 189th Performance. The greatest success of modern times. Received with roars of laughter and thunders of applause. At 8.15, ON TOAST. Doors open 7.45. Messrs. C. Glenney, Yorke Stephens, Compton Coutts, A. Rousby, R. Stockton, and Fred Kaye; Misses Sophie Larkin, Helen Forsyth, Vane Featherston, Marie Illington, and Cicely Richards. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.15. Doors open at 2.

ADELPHI THEATRE.
(A. and S. GATTI, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.0, LONDON DAY BY DAY. Immense success. 165th Time. Mr. Frank Cooper, Messrs. Marius, J. D. Beveridge, J. L. Shine, Lionel Rignold, W. L. Abingdon, Theo. Balfour, M. Bode, H. Russell, James East, W. Northcote, J. Northcote, &c.; Mesdames Alma Murray, Mary Rorke, Kate James, Charlotte Elliott, and Clara Jecks. Doors open at 7.0. THE MARRIED BACHELOR, at 7.15.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. THOMAS THORNE.)
THIS EVENING at 8.30, CLARISSA, at 7.45, MEADOW SWEET. Mr. Thomas Thorne, Messrs. T. B. Thalberg, Cyril Maude, Oswald Yorke, J. S. Blythe, Harbury, F. Grove, F. Gillmore, and Fred Thorne; Miss Winifred Emery, Mesdames Mary Collette, C. Owen, L. Bryer, F. Weymss, Lily Hanbury, and Miss Banister. MATINEE of CLARISSA SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.30. MATINEE of MISS TOMBOY FRIDAY NEXT, at 2.30.

THE GLOBE THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. F. R. BENSON.)
EVERY EVENING, at 8 (Thursdays and Fridays excepted), A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM, with the Mendelssohn Incidental Music. Messrs. Brydone, Major, Benson, Ross, Howard, Athol Forde, Black, Weir, Phillips, Tomkins, Grenville, Stuart; Mesdames Grey, Ferrar, Dene, Geraldine, Townsend, Burnleigh, Mitchelmore. MATINEES NEXT and EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.30.
N.B.—HAMLET, NEXT THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS at 8,

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.
MASTER AND MAN.
TO-NIGHT, at 7.45, HENRY PETTITT and GEORGE R. SIMS' powerful play, MASTER AND MAN, in which the following popular artists will appear:—Messrs. Henry Neville, J. H. Barnes, Robert Pateman, Brandon Thomas, Sidney Howard, Charles Dalton, Bassett Roe, Fred Shepherd, George Dalziel, E. Mayeur, E. Webster Lawson; Miss Edith Bruce, Mrs. Frank Huntley, and Miss Bella Pateman. Doors open 7.15. Commence 7.45. Box-office (Mr. A. Frye) open daily from ten till five. Seats at all the libraries.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manageress, Mrs. Langtry.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8, AS YOU LIKE IT. Mrs. Langtry; Mesdames M'Neil, Lea, Lamb, Armbruster, &c.; Messrs. Cautley, Bourchier, Sugden, Everill, Fulton, Brodie, Forbes, Gay, Lewis, Canninge, Lawford, Grover, Lingham, Arncliffe, Erlynne, Yorke, &c. Doors open 7.30, carriages at 11.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. HORACE SEDGER.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, MARJORIE. Miss Phyllis Broughton, Mdme. Amadi and Miss Camille d'Arville; Messrs. C. Hayden Coffin, Joseph Tapley, Henry Ashley, Frederick Wood, Albert James, T. A. Shale, A. T. Hendon, and Harry Monkhouse. Preceded at 7.30 by ALL ABROAD. Morning Performance EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30. Telephone No. 3,700.

GARRICK THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. JOHN HARE.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.50, A PAIR OF SPECTACLES. Mr. John Hare, Mr. C. Groves, Mr. R. Cathcart, Mr. S. Brough, Mr. C. Dodsworth, Mr. F. H. Knight, Mr. R. Harding, Mr. Byron, Miss Blanche Horlock, Miss F. Hunter, and Miss Kate Rorke. Preceded, at 8, by DREAM FACES. Mr. J. Forbes Robertson, Mr. S. Brough Mr. S. Pringle; Miss Blanche Horlock and Miss Carlotta Addison (specially engaged) will appear. Doors open 7.40. Box-office open from 10 to 5. Acting Manager, Mr. C. G. COMPTON.

SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.
Messrs. E. S. WILLARD and JOHN LART, Lessees and Managers. Proprietor, Mr. JOHN LANCASTER.
THIS EVENING at 8. THE MIDDLEMAN.
LAST FIVE NIGHTS.
Mr. Willard, Messrs. Mackintosh, E. W. Garden, H. Cane, H. V. Esmond, Ivan Watson, Cecil Crofton, Royston Keith; Mesdames Maude Millett, Annie Hughes, E. H. Brooke, Annie Hill, St. Ange, Eva Moore, &c. Box-office now open daily, 10 to 5. Doors open 7.40. Carriages 11. Acting Manager, Mr. W. H. GRIFFITHS.—SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.

LYRIC THEATRE.
(Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. HENRY J. LESLIE.)
EVERY EVENING, at 8.20, THE RED HUSSAR. Mesdames Maud Holland, B. Irving, Mrs. Sidney, E. Briant, and Florence Dysart; Messrs. Ben Davies Alec Marsh, A. Christian, J. Le Hay, Frank M. Wood, and Arthur Williams. Preceded at 7.30, by WARRANTED BURGLAR PROOF. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30.

COMEDY THEATRE
TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING, at 9 P.M., the celebrated Comedy PINK DOMINOS, adapted by JAMES ALBERY, with powerful cast, including Messrs. Herbert Standing, Alfred Maltby A. Boucicault, &c., and C. H. Hawtrey; Mesdames Goldney, Robertson, Cowell, Alma Stanley, and Rose Saker; preceded, at 8, by ONE SUMMER NIGHT, by F. W. Broughton. Box-office open daily from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M. Telephone, 3,724.

COURT THEATRE.
(Proprietors, Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mr. ARTHUR CHUDLEIGH.)
TO-NIGHT at 9, 227th performance of AUNT JACK. Mr. Arthur Cecil, Mr. Weedon Grossmith, Mr. Eric Lewis, Mr. F. Mervin, Mr. Fred Cape, Mr. A. Aynesworth, Mr. W. Phillips, Mr. F. Farren, Mr. Powell, Mr. W. Quinton; Miss Rosina Filippi, Miss Florence Wood, and Mrs. John Wood. At 8.15, TO THE RESCUE, Mr. R. Boleyn, Mr. F. Farren. Miss F. Harrington and Mrs. Phelps.
COURT THEATRE will be CLOSED during Passion Week, RE-OPENING EASTER MONDAY with AUNT JACK.
Notice.—LAST WEEKS of AUNT JACK.

AVENUE THEATRE.
(Under the Management of Mr. GEORGE ALEXANDER.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, MISS CINDERELLA. At 9, DR. BILL.
Messrs. George Alexander, Nutcombe Gould, Benjamin Webster, George Capel, Henry Grattan, and Albert Chevalier; Mesdames Robins, Carlotta Leclercq, Marie Linden, Laura Graves, Edith Kenward, Lilly Young, and Fanny Brough. Doors open at 8.
MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT,
at 2.30. Doors open 2 o'clock. Box-office open daily from 10 till 5.
Business Manager, Mr. R. D ALBERTSON.

ALHAMBRA VARIETY THEATRE.
"ASMODEUS," at 9 o'clock, and "ZANETTA," at 10.50. Signorina Bessone; Mdlles. Saracco, Marie, Thurgate, and Vergé, and Signor De Vincenti. Varieties by BRUET and RIVIERE, the Sisters Ethardo, Miss Annie Albu, Marvelle's Boarhounds and the Dog "Rags," the Albert and Edmunds' Troupe, the Arabian Whirligigs, Sherman and Morissy, Marie Lloyd, George English, and JAMES FAWN. Open 7.45 until 11.30.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
Commence at 7.50. Two Grand Ballets. At 9.0 THE PARIS EXHIBITION. At 10.30, A DREAM OF WEALTH, by M. KATTI LANNER Music by M. LEOPOLD WENZEL. Mdlles. Palladino and Bettina de Sortis, Signor Albertieri and Signorina Malvina Cavalazzi. Grand Variety Entertainment. At 10, Miss Amy Roselle will recite THE SIEGE OF LUCKNOW, specially written for her by H. SAVILE CLARKE, Esq. No free list.

ROYAL, Holborn.
THE BEST VARIETY COMPANY IN LONDON.—First engagement of Miss Kate Chard, the famous Opera Bouffe Prima-Donna; Albert and Edmunds Troupe in their pantomimic absurdity, "The Elopement"; James Fawn, comedian; G. H. Macdermott, Ryan and Richfield, Transatlantic artists; Blanche Bell; the Kellino Troupe of Acrobats; John Le Hay, the famous Ventriloquist; Marion Graham, the charming cantatrice; Dora Fielding; Sam Torr, comic; Dora Clifford; George Leyton, comedian; Ara and Zebra, Continental acrobatic wonders; Alice Leamar, serio; and others.
EVENINGS, 7.30; SATURDAY MATINEES, 2.30.

ABOMINABLE.

THIS Bill of Mr. BALFOUR'S is simply abominable. It is abominable from whatever point of view we regard it, whether political, social, agricultural, or national. It is a premium upon disorder, a direct incentive to crime. It is a vast object lesson in predatory legislation of the worst kind—namely, that in which a small minority is expropriated, not for the benefit of the whole community, but for the benefit of another minority whose chief claim to consideration is that they have made themselves a nuisance. It has no finality, for it establishes a condition of things which will directly reproduce all the evils of the old régime, and it will directly result in a great deterioration of agriculture in Ireland. It is a dishonest Bill because it professes to clear the British taxpayer of all responsibility, while his credit is the sole lever by which Mr. BALFOUR can gain his end, and it is an unjust Bill because it confers upon a handful of citizens, at the expense of all the rest of the community, a boon to which they have no claim beyond that which may be equally brought forward by any other citizens engaged in the cultivation of the land. There is only one adjective to describe such a Bill, and that is the expressive epithet which we employ as title for this article. It is simply abominable.

The moral of the Bill is that British credit is a wonder-working enchanter's wand, to which AARON'S rod was but an old man's staff. Just glance at the revolution which the use of this thaumaturgic resource can effect when Government once decides to employ it in raising the incomes of any particular class of the community. Here is PATRICK FLANNIGAN, who is occupying a snug little farm, for which he pays a net rent of £100. It is a low rent, a fair rent, a rent specially adjusted by a State tribunal, which has cut it down to a figure at which any man can live and thrive. Enter to him Mr. BALFOUR armed with the credit of the British taxpayer, and this is what he says: "My good fellow, or rather my bad fellow, for you perversely return men as your representatives who are guilty of "treasonable and criminal conspiracies, I propose to reward you "for all the misconduct so recently exposed by the PARNELL "Commission by giving you the following handsome grant:"—

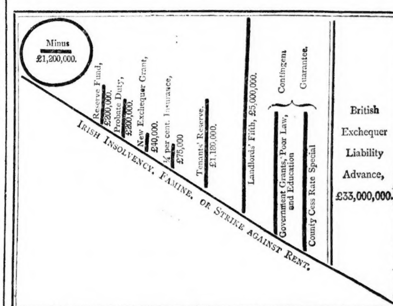
Five years 20 per cent. reduction	£100
Forty-four years 44 per cent. reduction	1,936
At the end of forty-nine years' the fee simple at seventeen years purchase	1,700
	£3,736

"That is, however, only to be given you on condition that your "landlord voluntarily assents to your receiving such a boon at my "hands." That, in plain English, is the new Irish Land Bill introduced by Mr. BALFOUR last night. It means that in return for the entirely unnecessary favour of reducing a fair, moderate, and newly-adjusted rent by £1,036 in forty-nine years, the State is to give the Irish tenant at the end of that period the free gift of the fee simple of his farm.

Why? As a reward for shooting his landlord? If so, how much longer will our English and Scotch agriculturists be able to resist the temptations of expediting social reform by a few leaden pills? But we do not need to go to Scotland or England. There is PAT FLANNIGAN'S near neighbour, TIM RAFFERTY, whose landlord does not wish to sell his estate. TIM RAFFERTY must go on paying £100 a year in all perpetuity, as a mere tenant, while PAT FLANNIGAN is vested proprietor of his farm at an immediate reduction of 20 per cent., and an ultimate reduction of 44 per cent., and in forty-nine years the privilege of sitting rent free. Tim cannot share Pat's good luck, and why? Because his landlord cannot be persuaded to avail himself of the provisions of Mr. BALFOUR'S Bill, what will happen? Obviously only one thing will happen. Human nature being what it is, and Irish human nature in particular, being logical and acute, will promptly decide that it is left for the tenant by individual enterprise to supplement the provisions of the Bill. Some shady night TIM will be lying snugly behind a wall with a blunderbuss in his hands, and in reply to the whispered inquiry of his neighbour as to what he is after, will be told, "Whisht, do you not see I am supplementing the "clauses of Mr. BALFOUR'S Act by compelling my landlord to 'volunteer to let me buy at PAT FLANNIGAN'S terms?"

No. This will not do. We have no objection to a scheme which secured the establishment of a new system of tenure that would be permanent, and would at the same time be capable of general adoption. But to pledge our credit for £33,000,000, in addition to all that has gone before, merely to substitute a multitude of little landlords for a few big ones, this is intolerable. Of the financial arrangements it is too early to speak, but they seem to be ingenious, and if they are practical they will give a greater impetus to State Socialism than either HENRY GEORGE'S "Progress and Poverty," or EDWARD BELLAMY'S "Looking Backward."

Here is Mr. BALFOUR'S description of the financial safeguards of his scheme displayed in a diagram:—

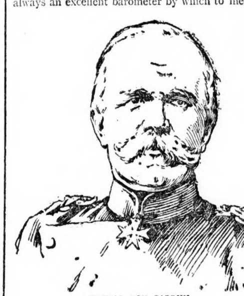


BERLIN AND BISMARCK.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT IN GERMANY.)

"LE roi est mort, vive le roi!" was never more strikingly illustrated than at the conclusion of the present crisis. I passed Prince Bismarck's palace in the Wilhelmstrasse early this morning, and the desolate look of the picturesque old mansion seemed to harmonize with the whole situation. The rose-trees in the quaint, stiff front-garden are still bent down to the ground and covered with straw in order to preserve them from the winter frosts; the double windows are closed; and the passers-by, instead of tarrying in front of the palace as of yore, pass quietly by with a careless look at the windows.

The show windows of the photographers' and stationers' shops, which are always an excellent barometer by which to measure the rise and fall of public men, tell the same tale. Bismarck is still there, but he takes a "back seat," and the stern, heavy face looks sterner than ever in contrast with the refined features of the new Chancellor, whose likeness is just beginning to appear, above the strangely foreign name, Georg Leo von Caprivi de Carrara Montecucoli. Among the crowds of would-be buyers of Caprivi's photographs (most of the photographers decline to part with the only likeness they possess, before a larger supply arrives), I noticed only one who asked for Bismarck.


GENERAL VON CAPRIVI.

General Caprivi's name, meanwhile, is in every mouth. Twenty-four hours ago nobody knew anything about him, now his biography is pretty

STAGE AND SONG.

WHY SHOULD NOT ACTORS COMBINE?

For many months past the *Stage* has been advocating the establishment of something in the shape of "an actors' union." For my part I have always thought it strange that a body of persons like the army of present-day histrions—ever increasing in numbers and influence—should have neglected to take that common-sense series of steps which would in a great measure, if not entirely, secure them from the evils which are so frequently contrived by unscrupulous and "bogus" managers. I suppose the reason of this inactivity is to be found in the fact that the heads of the profession are well able to look after their own interests, and the younger men hesitate to initiate a movement which would doubtless at first have the appearance of a violent crusade against managers and all their works. But some sort of "union" is surely necessary. One often hears of cases which seem peculiarly iniquitous in themselves, but which are sanctioned by theatrical "custom"—that is, "custom" forced upon individual actors who have not combined to fight the point. There are many phases of the "fortnight's notice" system, for instance, which must appear to the outside business world singularly lacking in morality, if legally sound. These anomalies surrounding a calling which modern enthusiasm has elevated to the dignity of a fine art should be speedily swept away, and it is to be hoped that our actors, for their own sake and that of future dramatic generations, will soon perceive the importance of the situation and endeavour to increase the solidity of the foundations upon which their interests are built.

CRITERION PROSPECTS.

Mr. Charles Wyndham does not intend to rely for any length of time upon the attractions of "David Garrick." On the contrary, prior to the production of an important novelty, he will very shortly give us another revival in the shape of Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer." This sterling old play, which, by the way, has been somewhat neglected of late, will give the Criterion chief an opportunity of appearing in yet another typical comedy *rôle*. His Young Marlow will be looked forward to with keen interest. Miss Mary Moore will, of course, play Kate Hardcastle, Mr. William Blakeley and Miss M. A. Victor will be her two parents, and Mr. George Giddens will find a congenial character in Tony Lumpkin.

"LONDON ASSURANCE."

Mr. and Mrs. Macklin will revive Boucicault's "London Assurance" at the Avenue Theatre on the afternoon of April 22. The occasion will be a noteworthy one, for the comedy will be cast in quite an exceptional manner. Mr. and Mrs. Macklin will themselves appear as Dazzle and Lady Gay Spanker, while the rest of the characters will be played by some of the most distinguished actors and actresses on the London boards. The cast not being quite complete, it would be premature at the present moment to disclose particulars. However, I may say this, that it is hoped that Sir Harcourt Courtly will be impersonated by a gentleman whose return to the comedy stage—even for one afternoon—would excite no little interest.

A SUCCESSFUL MELODRAMA.

From the provinces come plentiful reports of the success of "In the Queen's Name," a drama from the united pens of Mr. J. Douglas Delille and Mr. John Trevor. Mr. Delille is the American Consul at Bristol, while Trevor is the pseudonym of a dramatic enthusiast well known in Oxford circles. "In the Queen's Name," which is choke-full of stirring situations, will be seen on the metropolitan boards very shortly, and it is also on its way to America.

AT THE LYCEUM.

"The Bells" will once more ring out their fateful knell in Wellington-street on the evenings of April 12th and 19th. On these two occasions "The Dead Heart" will be performed in the afternoon; so Mr. Irving will have plenty to do before he gets through his day's work. I understand that "Louis XI."—a play in which, I venture to think, the Lyceum lessee is quite at his best—will also be given before the season closes.

NEXT SEASON'S BURLESQUE.

Messrs. Sims and Pettitt are hard at work on their new "Carmen" travesty. This piece will be played in the first instance by the second Gaiety company—that is to say, Miss Florence St. John will be the vicious little cigar-roller, while Mr. E. J. Lonnen will revel in the comic possibilities of a burlesque Don José.

A FOOLISH FARCE.

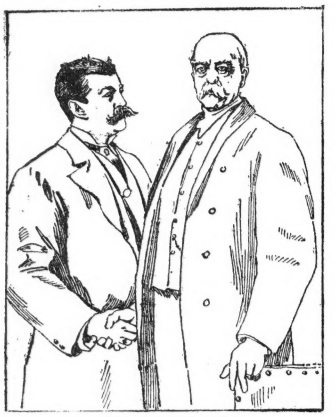
The love of a father for his child is only natural, so I suppose Mr. H. C. Hiller must be forgiven for inflicting upon a most patient matinée audience his new and original farcical comedy, "No. 2." So feeble and inconsequent a piece is, fortunately, seldom seen upon our boards, and it is difficult to imagine how the eminent actors, whose testimonials Mr. Hiller published in his prospectus, could have been induced to raise the dramatist's hopes as they did. "No. 2" is quite impossible, and the sooner it is consigned to oblivion the better. Every one felt sorry for the actors and actresses who tried hard to invest their lines with some little point and significance. Mr. Hiller must be commended for one thing. He wisely declined to take a "call" in response to the ironical cheers of the pittites

R. U. E

well in the hands of the public. The following are the correct data connected with his career. He was born on February 24, 1831, at Berlin, where his father was a superior Government official (Obertribunalrath). After having studied at the gymnasium, where he seems to have belonged to the class of model students who always conscientiously fulfil their duties, without showing any special brilliancy or originality, he entered the army on April 1, 1849, rose to a lieutenancy the year after, and took part in the Austro-German War of 1866. In 1870 he was made Lieutenant-Colonel, distinguished himself in the Franco-German War, rose to the position of Major-General, and was ordered to Metz at the end of 1882 to take the post of Lieutenant-General and commander of a regiment. A year after, he was called to fill the post of head of the Admiralty, resigned two years ago, and shortly after received the title of General (Kommandirender-General). Now that the negotiations of the last fortnight have resulted in Caprivi's acceptance of the Chancellorship, he has left his residence at Hanover, and has come to Berlin for good. A close observer, who had the opportunity of seeing General Caprivi a day or two ago, and who is also personally acquainted with Prince Bismarck, told me this morning that he had been struck with the curious similarity in the expression of the faces of the old Chancellor and the new. To my objection that Caprivi's face was more refined and sympathetic than Bismarck's heavy, cast-iron countenance, the reply was, "You have not seen Bismarck at his best. He is the most charming of hosts, and when you have him opposite to you, talking in the measured way which makes his conversation all the more attractive, there comes, again and again, into his face that look of trustfulness which you see so often steal into the eyes of a large dog when he looks into his master's face." Amongst other photographs which attract attention just now in the shop-windows is one taken at Friedrichsruhe in October, 1888, when the present Emperor visited Prince Bismarck there; and another which shows the two



PRINCE BISMARCK.



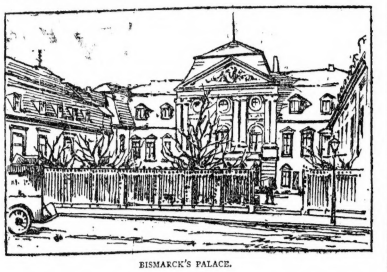
"THE TWO BISMARCKS."

Bismarcks—father and son—holding each other's hands. "I shall stand or fall with my father," Count Herbert is reported to have said recently to the Emperor. That seems to be the sentiment of the photograph. And it is a taking one. But the reply attributed to the Emperor better hits off the popular feeling of the moment: "That is all very well, but I thought you would stand or fall with me."

Berlin—and indeed Germany generally—has taken the "crisis" very quietly, but this is not from any want of interest. On the contrary, the political interest of the people has ever since the elections been at fever-heat. When the elections for the Reichstag were on a week or two ago, the master of a middle class at a Berlin gymnasium found one morning on entering the schoolroom that nearly every one of his pupils, boys of from twelve to fifteen years, had bought a newspaper, and, instead of preparing for lessons, they were all deeply engaged in studying the election news. The excitement to-day is ten times as great as it was then, and youthful politicians would probably find it somewhat difficult to get hold of a sufficient number of papers to supply a large class. Everybody gets the latest edition, and hurries off with the moist sheet as soon as it arrives at the kiosks or on the curious little stand which the newsvendor carries about with him at the street corners. On my way to Berlin I asked for a political paper at Hanover, but not a single copy was left of the evening edition of any paper whatever. The old hawker who sold them smiled a grim smile as he said, "They are all curious as to what we are going to do with the Chancellor; and they almost fight for a copy. The only copy I have left is yesterday's *Frankfurter*." This a stout Hanoverian bought up, and nodded complacently as he read the peroration with which a long Bismarck article wound up.

"He has done great things for Germany," was the effect of this as it is of most articles in the Liberal papers, but, none the less, everybody recognizes that Bismarck's day is over. New times require new men. From what I have been able to gather from private conversation, there is an undercurrent of relief running through all regrets and laudations, and on the whole it certainly looks as if among the general public members of all parties agreed that it is as well Bismarck should retire. But there is not the slightest doubt that, however the fact may be embellished by pretty phrases, the retirement of Prince Bismarck is a fall. "A man like him," said a good Liberal to me this morning, "does not retire, he dies in harness; and it is contrary to the Chancellor's whole nature suddenly to turn away from all his plans and to leave unfinished all the projects at which he was still working so hard and so obstinately." Among the posters which cover the pillars on either side of the main streets, and on which the sights and entertainments of Berlin are announced, there are two very prominent orange-coloured placards. On one the public are invited to witness "Stanley in Africa" on the stage, and on another, "Der Fall Clémenceau" in another theatre. "Der Fall Bismarcks," said a student this morning, pointing with his cane to the big black letters, "should be substituted; that would draw as never piece has drawn before." Quite by chance I asked whether Bismarck was still in town. "Yes, he is still here," was the reply, "but they are packing as hard as they can."

The hopefulness prevalent in political circles, now that the nine days' wonder of the great Chancellor crisis is over, is very remarkable. I will give you one little incident characteristic of the feelings which I find on all sides. I was present the other evening at a cheerful gathering in a German private house. The table round which the little circle gath[illegible] was covered with a magnificent table cloth on which, in the quaint "Old German" style, scenes from Schiller's "Song of the Bell" were embroidered. On it stood the long, narrow champagne glasses, each one daintily tinged with some colour, to accentuate the likeness to flowers which is expressed by the latest of fashionable champagne-glasses. A big bottle formed the centre, and out of its bubbling, seething depths all the flowers were filled with wine, that shone through them like glittering dew. "Here is an emblem of the political situation," said somebody. "The bottle represents the Emperor; the various coloured glasses the political parties, and from his own exuberant enthusiasm the monarch has put new sparkling life into them all. The German table-cloth is the patriotic ground on which they



BISMARCK'S PALACE.

all take their stand." Was it also a significant sign that the glasses representing the "red" parties looked most brilliant of all? And everybody was very merry, and clinked glasses and drank to the success of "Young Germany," and no one even thought that, after all, it was rather a pathetic sight (the more so because nobody noticed it) to note how entirely there had passed away for the moment the memory of the man who had built up anew the great United Germany. The curtain has fallen on the drama in which he was the hero. New actors with new ideas are on the stage. "Le roi est mort, vive le roi."

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

There was a capital tone in Mr. Chamberlain's speech on Egypt yesterday. Now that he has seen the English occupation of Egypt with his own eyes, he is convinced of the excellent work we have done, and of the excellent stuff of which our administrators are made. On this latter point he said:—

> I hear sometimes of pessimists who think the work of England is accomplished, who will tell you that we have lost the force and the capacity to govern. No; that is not true, and as long as we can spare from our abundance men like those who, after all, are only ordinary Englishmen, men who are able and willing to carry their zeal and their intelligence to wherever they may conduce to the service of humanity and to the honour of their native land, we need not despair of the future of the United Kingdom.

Mr. Chamberlain is right. One of the chief advantages which England gets from her occupation of Egypt consists in the excellent training-ground it affords for character and the governing capacity.

There was one remark in Lord Salisbury's reply about the Labour Conference last night which should not pass without a word of criticism. The main result of the Conference will be, so far as present indications go, to level Germany up to the English standard in the matter of infant and female and Sunday labour. Upon this Lord Salisbury says:—

> If that is done, not only will a great philanthropic end be obtained, but also a great end of justice for the labourers of this country. Our working population has now for many years past been working at a disadvantage in point of pure commercial competition, by reason of the action of Parliament in regard to Sunday labour.

But is the enforcement of one day's rest in seven any disadvantage even "in point of pure commercial competition"? We do not for a moment believe it. At any rate, Lord Salisbury should not make the statement as if it were an admitted axiom.

The tide of expectation seems to be turning in favour of a Light Blue victory to-morrow. Muttlebury's men have always travelled well enough through the water, and made an excellent impression on the old oars who have gone out with them in scratch crews—the only people, perhaps, who are really in a position to gauge the rival merits. The wind which has blown the betting weathercock the other way is probably due partly to the heavy preponderance of Oxford in old "Blues," and to its superior "neatness"—both facts which are very much on the face of things—and partly to the large sums of money which some rich connections of the Dark Blue crew have put upon their friends. Cambridge, at any rate, is leaving nothing undone, even to the painful step of discarding a coxswain in whom weeks of heroic "Banting" have thus been thrown away. If victory follows, the boat-race record of the two Universities will be exactly equal, and the rowing world will count one more blow struck in favour of that long pull, strong pull, and pull all through which the Cam is said to have borrowed from the Thames, while the Isis still bears aloft the academic banner of "Form versus Force."

The gentlemen responsible for the Gladstone dinner at the National Liberal Club last night were certainly wise in not making proper accommodation for the representatives of the press. The neglect was ill-mannered, but politically it was a clever move. For the simple truth is that Mr. Gladstone's speech was a bitter disappointment. He was invited to address the London members and candidates, whose chances at the next election depend largely on the London programme. These chances Mr. Gladstone did his best to dash by assuring his hosts that any talk on that programme was mere beating the air, and that they must all do nothing but think and talk exclusively of the eternal Irish question. No wonder that the Tory papers report Mr. Gladstone fully. But the *Daily News*, happily, boycotts the speech. So that the discouragement, we may hope, will not spread.

It was very unfortunate for the members of the House of Commons, who are really anxious to secure allotments for English labourers, that the debate on the Government Allotments Bill came as an after-dish to Mr. Balfour's important speech. The material of the debate was excellent, but it was impossible for members to work up an interest in it when their thoughts were busy with Irish Land Purchase. The objection of the labourers' friends to the Allotments Act of 1887 is that it puts the power of supplying or refusing allotments in the hands of Poor Law guardians, who being employers are often personally interested in the labourers *not* getting an independent source of income. Mr. Ritchie's present bill amends this defect to the extent of allowing an appeal to the County Council. But, by the very act of appealing, the labourer must put himself in open antagonism to the board of guardians, which very probably includes his own employer or intimate friends of his employer's. The upshot of the matter is that no serious advance can be made till the labourers have an effective control over the rural administrative bodies instead of being controlled by them. It is interesting, by the way, to note, as a sign of the times, that Mr. Cobb urged on purely practical grounds that the labourer should not be allowed to deal directly with an individual landowner, but should rent his allotment of an elective local authority. This is really Land Nationalization (or Municipalization) in everything but the name. It was accepted on the front opposition bench both by Mr. Stansfeld and Sir William Harcourt.

The University Extension movement seems to be extending all along the line. In London, as the recent report of the local society showed, the advance was very rapid during last year. In 1888 the number of entries for Extension Lectures was 7,150; in 1889 it was 10,982. The report of the Oxford branch of the movement also shows a good advance. In 1887-8 there were 82 courses delivered in 52 towns, and the students who attended them were 13,036. In 1888-89 there were 109 courses in 82 towns, attended in all by 14,351 students. It is interesting to note that History is the most popular subject. Of the 109 courses above mentioned, 66 were on historical subjects, 18 on literature and art, 17 on natural science, and 8 on political economy. Another very satisfactory feature of the Oxford report is that the average duration of the courses has risen from 8½ weeks to 10. An immense amount of strenuous work is represented by these figures; and it is curious, with such evidence before them, that none of the believers in the Gospel of Wealth should yet have come forward to endow, on a mediæval scale of munificence, a movement which is the modern equivalent of mediæval foundations.

THE IRISH LANDLORDS' RELIEF BILL.

(SECOND EDITION.)

BY MICHAEL DAVITT.

THE landlords of Ireland having already received £10,000,000 out of Imperial funds under the Ashbourne, or Landlords' Relief, Act of 1885, Mr. Goschen—whose fine Roman hand can be plainly traced in the scheme which Mr. Balfour outlined last night—now proposes to supplement this trifling sum with £33,000,000 more from the same source for the same purpose. And these thirty-three millions are to be supplemented by one hundred millions more, if necessary, in order to buy out the bankrupt landlords of the present generation, and to set up another class of Irish landlords, who may, for anything Mr. Goschen cares, become equally bankrupt in the next.

This little game is about to be played on the blind side of the much-respected, jealous, and apprehensive British taxpayer. Ireland—the country of the Land League, the country out of which capital has been driven by agitation—is full of ample security for these £33,000,000. National-school teachers are now paid largely from Imperial taxation. Their salaries can be docked or suspended if the tenants of any county should repudiate their obligations to the Land Department of Dublin Castle. The workhouses and the poor are subsidized out of general taxation at present. If the new order of landlords should repent them of the bargains about to be made with the old order, the paupers can be deprived of their skilly, and dispensary doctors can be dispensed with in such disorganized districts. And in this way the taxpayers of Great Britain are defended against any and every possible risk involved in voting £43,000,000 to the landlords of Ireland!

A more elaborate swindle was never attempted by the most accomplished "long firm" which ever operated from this city than is comprised within the four corners of this latest scheme for providing a fictitious price for the practically unsaleable property of Irish landlords. From beginning to end this policy of a landlord Government has but one object in view, and that is the rigging of the land market in Ireland so as to enable Irish landlords to obtain as much money for their estates as will cover the depreciation occasioned by the operation of economic causes and the land legislation of the last ten years. Twenty of Mr. Balfour's Irish landlord supporters have already pocketed £2,000,000 out of the money advanced under the Ashbourne Act. The £33,000,000 now offered by Mr. Goschen will relieve about 320 more, and if ten thousand additional landlords, on a small scale, can be created at the same time and with the same money, the interests of Toryism will be well secured by the transaction. And this is to be done under the pretence of carrying-out a policy which was, in part, proposed by the Conservative Land Leaguers of 1880, and more or less adopted by Liberal statesmen in 1884 and 1886. In both these instances, however, it was a condition precedent that a national authority should be created in Dublin, representative of the people of Ireland, which should undertake the task of compulsorily expropriating the entire class of Irish landlords. This national authority would be responsible for whatever moneys should be required for the task of ridding Ireland of landlordism. But neither of these two essential conditions is present in the Goschen-Balfour joint-stock landlord relief prospectus. Irish landlordism is to be extended, not extinguished. Dublin Castle, instead of being abolished, is about to have another department added to its anti-Irish system of administration; and thus the two most powerful factors in Irish discontent are to be developed and made more potent for mischief and misery than ever.

I confess that the cheers from the Tory benches which greeted Mr. Gladstone's more than friendly references to this second edition of the Irish Landlords' Relief Bill was to me the most ominous incident of last night's proceedings. Are the Liberals going to give a left-handed support, by way of a fictitious opposition, to this attempt to settle the Irish land question in Westminster? Has Mr. Gladstone not said, more than once since 1886, that an indispensable condition to the settlement of the Irish land question should be the creation of a "national authority" in Dublin? Is this position to be abandoned because the salaries of the school teachers and the skilly of the paupers of Ireland are to be guaranteed as security for Imperial credit? If so—if £33,000,000's worth of this credit is to be advanced for the relief of one set of Irish landlords and the manufacture of another set—will the Liberal party support a measure for the application, under similar safeguards, of say £50,000,000 for the buying out of the ground-rent landlords of London in order that taxes may be lowered and healthy dwellings may be erected for the labouring poor of the East-end? Or, will £100,000,000 be advocated for the purpose of buying out the landlords of the Highlands and of Wales for the purpose of multiplying "occupying proprietors" in these parts of the United Kingdom? And if not, why not?

Mr. Goschen is to be congratulated upon one feature of this the very latest patent for prolonging the existence of the landlord system of land tenure. The State (tell it not to Lord Bramwell nor whisper it to Auberon Herbert!) is empowered to deal in—potatoes! It is true these philanthropic operations are to be confined to the "congested districts"—a name given to those parts of Ireland where any value whatever that the land possesses is imparted to it entirely by the labour and occupancy of the tenant. And it is here, where the landlord's interest is practically *nil*, that the State is to interfere most, through the Congested Districts Boards, in order that the landlord may obtain, *directly from State funds*, a price for his "property" which no market that could otherwise be imagined would possibly yield him. But as Mr. Goschen is prepared to sell potatoes cheap to the tenants of these districts, this form of State "philanthropy" will counterbalance the other, which proposes to use the Irish Church Surplus Fund, the Fishery Fund, and other State sources, to lift the prairie value of the landlord interest in the wretched land of these poor districts to thirteen years' purchase of the present rental. Will the Property Defence League or the Fabian Society be the first to pass a vote of thanks to Mr. Goschen?

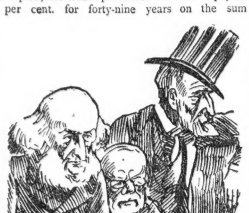
A CONGESTED BILL.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS YESTERDAY. BY AN OBSERVER.

THERE was a full, but by no means crowded, house when Mr. Balfour rose at 4.15 to ask for leave to introduce the Irish Land Purchase Bill. After a brief apology for the probable length of his speech, the right hon. gentleman plunged at once into the details of the measure. His manner was at times slightly hesitating, and this did not make it easier for his listeners to follow the explanation of a highly elaborate scheme. The first important point pressed upon the House was the intended creation of a Land Department in Ireland to administer the present bill and to take over the duties of no less than five bodies now engaged in performing almost identical functions connected with Irish land. Next Mr. Balfour stated in categorica terms that the purchase clauses were not to be compulsory, and that the British taxpayer was not to be bled. "You cannot compel the landlord to sell unless you compel the tenant to buy." "Compulsion should be used most sparingly for any purpose." (Loud Irish cheers.) It will be the duty of the Land Department to encourage landlord and tenant to come to terms as to the price to be paid for the holding, or to act as umpire in fixing a price. It will next be the duty of this department to advance the full purchase money—provided that it is not more than twenty times the "net" rent—in the form of Irish Land Bonds, to the probable amount of £33,000,000, bearing interest at the rate of 2¾ per cent., guaranteed by the Imperial Exchequer and exchangeable for Consols. In order to meet the interest on these bonds and wipe out the capital, the tenant-purchaser will have to pay an annuity at the rate of 4 per cent. for forty-nine years on the sum advanced. Of this 1 per cent. will go to the sinking fund and the odd ¼ per cent. will be handed over to the local authorities for local purposes. In return for this contribution the local authority will be rendered liable to make good to a limited amount possible defections of the tenant-purchasers. Beyond this the Imperial Treasury can protect itself in several ways: (1) by retaining the £40,000 a year due to Ireland for surrendered Licence Duties; (2) ditto £200,000 for Probate Duties; (3) by refusing to contribute the Government grants now paid to Irish local authorities on behalf of Poor Law Relief and Education. This last safeguard, however, is not to be applied in the case of Congested Districts. Here the Treasury will fall back on the unexhausted surplus of Irish Church Funds. Other special provisions are also to be made for these districts. A Congested Districts Board is to be created. This board is to exert itself to amalgamate small holdings, to assist emigration, to aid the tenants by supplying seed potatoes at cost price, and to develop the fishing industry. Mr. Gladstone followed the Chief Secretary, but was careful not to commit himself or his party. No one ventured any further remarks, and the bill, nicknamed by its author the Improved Ashbourne Act, was brought in and read a first time amid cheers.



MR. BALFOUR'S LITTLE BILL.

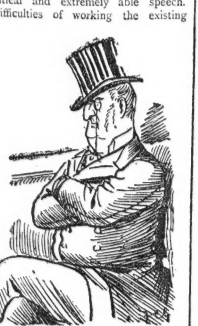


A CONGESTED DISTRICT.

The House almost immediately emptied. Mr. Ritchie had a miserable audience to his speech in moving the second reading of the Allotments Act Amendment Bill. The object of the bill is to allow labourers to appeal for allotments from the local sanitary authority to the county council. Members specially interested in the question discussed the bill among themselves with some acrimony—the bulk of the members of the House being busy outside in little knots debating the Land Purchase Bill. The general objection to the bill from the Liberal benches was that all attempts to get allotments would be useless until by the creation of district councils the labourers had access to a sympathetic local authority. Sir W. Harcourt took up this line in an essentially party speech, which gave rise to a good many interruptions from Mr. Ritchie. He was answered in an effective speech of the same party character from Mr. Walter Long, and then the Speaker disappeared to get his chop. On his return the debate was continued. Major Rasch made a mutinous, and Mr. Channing a critical and extremely able speech. Mr. Cobb gave illustrations of the difficulties of working the existing Allotment Act, and insisted that the letting land for allotments ought to be in the hands of an elective local body. Mr. Jesse Collings made a rancorous speech on his personal connection with this question. He was followed by Mr. Stansfeld, who pointedly asked Mr. Collings if he had ever heard of the fly on the wheel. Mr. Chaplin, in a speech of some vigour, defended the patriarchal theory of government, especially as applied to allotments. With universal consent the closure was then applied, and the bill passed its second reading.



THE LIBERAL CHAPLIN.



THE TORY HARCOURT.

On the South India Railways Purchase Bill Sir George Campbell protested against the system of guaranteed railways in India, and urged that the Government should build the railways without the intervention of a joint-stock company.

In the orders of the day coming after twelve o'clock a long list of bills was blocked by Dr. Tanner, who, however, permitted the Herring Fishery (Scotland) Act Amendment Bill to pass its second reading.

AN "IRISH LAND QUESTION" IN RUSSIA.

RUSSIA, like Ireland, has its absentee and spendthrift landlords. When serfdom was abolished, the Russian nobility received Government bonds in payment for the lands transferred to the peasantry, and with their unexpectedly realized wealth they deserted the provinces and betook themselves to St. Petersburg or to foreign capitals and resorts for pleasure. The result, as might be expected, was a speedy squandering of fortunes; and, to relieve their impoverished condition, the "Nobles' Land Bank" was formed, so that loans might be raised on mortgage on what remained of their estates. This, however, has only postponed the evil day, as the funds thus advanced have disappeared like the rest, without any permanent improvement of their position or estates. Borrowers have failed to pay the interest due to the bank, mortgages have been foreclosed, and an immense number of estates have been thrown on the market. Mr. Law, the commercial attaché at St. Petersburg, in his recent memorandum, says that "land is now in many provinces almost unsaleable, for there is no capital available for its purchase; the peasants have none, the nobility have none, and by recent legislation the Jew and the foreigner have been debarred from purchasing in the important western provinces."

In attempting to relieve the nobles the State finances were involved, as the State Bank made large advances against the bonds issued by the Nobles' Land Bank. At the end of last year that institution was indebted to the State Bank to the extent of £7,000,000, which is a large proportion of the total assets of the latter establishment. In this condition of affairs the Nobles' Land Bank issued a lottery loan last autumn of £9,000,000, which proved very successful, so that it is now in a position to reorganize its affairs and also reduce the rate of interest chargeable on the mortgages for the benefit of the nobility.

THE SUEZ CANAL TRAFFIC.

THE Suez Canal traffic continues to grow; Great Britain's proportion is still on the increase; and the speed at which the passage is made is being accelerated. These are the three salient facts in the return of the Canal traffic for the past year. With respect to the first, the amount of tonnage has increased by 142,353 tons over 1888, while the number of vessels is less by 15. The steady increase year by year of the mean net tonnage per vessel shows that a larger class of vessel is gradually being substituted for those of smaller size, and this change is expected to be still more remarkable when, after the completion of the increased depth in the Canal, permission is given to pass through it with a greater draught of water. As to the second feature, the percentage of tonnage of Great Britain for 1889 is 78.91 per cent. of the total, as against 78.65 per cent. for 1888 and 76.52 per cent. for 1887. France, which comes second, on the other hand, has fallen slightly, being 5.33 per cent., as against 5.83 and 6.51 per cent. respectively. With respect to the improved time in passing through the Canal, last year 71 per cent. of the total shipping took advantage of the permission to make the night passage by means of the electric light. In the previous year the percentage of such vessels was 46.7 only. The vessels which navigated by night and day made the passage in 22 hours 32 minutes, while those navigating by day occupied 37 hours 26 minutes. The result on the whole navigation is that the mean duration of all the vessels has been reduced from 30 hours 45 minutes in 1888 to 26 hours 44 minutes in 1889. The following are the figures for the three years:—

	1887.		1888.		1889.
Vessels	3,137	.....	3,440	.....	3,425
Gross Tonnage	8,430,000	.....	9,433,000	.....	9,606,000
Net Tonnage	5,903,000	.....	6,640,000	.....	6,783,000
Transit Receipts	£2,314,000	.....	£2,593,000	.....	£2,646,000
Percentage of Net Tonnage—					
Great Britain	76.52	.....	78.65	.....	78.91
France	6.51	.....	5.83	.....	5.33
Germany	3.72	.....	3.58	.....	4.27
Holland	3.75	.....	3.28	.....	3.87
Italy	4.28	.....	4.19	.....	2.76
Other Countries	5.22	.....	4.47	.....	4.86

The Ladies' Corner.

THE HISTORY OF SPOONS AND FORKS.

"The Implements of the Table" are the subject of a charming article in the current number of the *Revue de Famille*. Plates, tumblers, knives, spoons, forks, and saltcellars are called upon to give an account of the history of their creation, or rather evolution. The plate comes first, and a curious story is told of the first china plates, which, in the dark Middle Ages, arrived in Europe from the East.

"VENENA PELLO."

As soon as the dainty ware with its curious hieroglyphics made its appearance rumours became current that if a poisonous substance were put on them their whiteness became immediately clouded, and as the fear of being poisoned was very great among the rulers of the land, the china plates were substituted for the more ancient test of dipping the tooth of a serpent or a piece of the horn of the unicorn into the food. This fear of poison prevailed, indeed, to such an extent that it became the custom of bringing padlocked boxes to the table, which were opened the moment dinner was served, and in which everybody kept his own knife and spoon. Thus Saint Simon writes: "The King of England sat down, with the Queen on his right, and our King on his left; they all had their padlocked box by their side." But long before the aristocratic dinner ware of the Chinese and the Japs came across the sea, wooden and metal plates had been in use, which had slowly developed from a perfect flatness into the shapely saucer form. In order to prevent the sauces or gravies from running off the flat plates, pieces of bread were provided, by which the fluids were sucked up, and which, after the meal, were graciously distributed among the people of more common clay.

KNIVES, ANCIENT AND MODERN.

The Sovereign or grandee of the Middle Ages, seated in front of his flat plate, cut his food with a knife only, forks having not yet appeared among the utensils of the table. The history of the knife begins in the darkness of the prehistoric days when the European savage made himself axes of stone. Each century, almost each generation, had tried to improve the knife, and the mediæval diner, whose habits, like those of Gaston de Foix, were somewhat peculiar, could even indulge in using his own pocket-knife, in preference to the article supplied by his host. Later on the knife handles were adorned with fanciful carvings; the music and words of church hymns were cut into them, their size and shape varied almost infinitely, and slowly they arrived at their present state of perfection.

THE EVOLUTION OF SPOONS.

The palm of the hand was the spoon of primitive man. Then came the reign of the shell from the sea shore; but while, in ancient Rome and Greece, and on the banks of the Nile, the full-blown spoon was flourishing, the shell, modified by the addition of a tiny handle, was still the highest form of spoon this side of the Alps even in the fifteenth century. Gradually the handle grew, became flatter and more shapely, and lo and behold, when Louis XV. reigned over France, the modern silver spoon, with dainty decorations, had become *de rigueur*.

THE LAST OF THE TABLE TRINITY.

The vocabularies of ancient Greece have no name equivalent for the term "fork," nor do later dictionaries supply the deficiency, consequently it may be assumed that they used "father Adam's fork" only, notwithstanding the fact that on a number of celebrated French paintings depicting scenes from Greek history or mythology, men and women are armed with forks which might have come from the shop of a modern silversmith. And so entirely was even France devoted to its manner of eating by the sole assistance of its fingers, where spoon or knife would not suffice, that the first forks brought from across the mountains at the end of the fifteenth century were received with undisguised repugnance. Fruit only was eaten with forks, and when, in 1611, Tom Coryat brought some of the tridents from Italy, the Britisher looked upon him in utter stupefaction, and dubbed him "fursiver," that is, the man of the fork.

C. BRANDAUER and CO.'S Circular Pointed Pens write as smoothly as a lead pencil, and neither scratch nor spurt, the points being rounded by a new process. Seven Prize Medals awarded. Assorted sample box 6d., post free for 7 stamps from C. *Brandauer and Co's Pen Works, Birmingham.*

MR. BALFOUR ON THE HUMOURS OF GOLF.

SOME EXTRACTS FROM THE NEW "BADMINTON."

"Golf," by Horace G. Hutchinson (Longmans, Green, and Co.), is the latest addition to the Badminton Library. We must defer our notice of what appears to be an admirable book, but meanwhile we publish a few amusing extracts from Chapter XV. on "The Humours of Golf," contributed by Mr. Balfour, and characteristically illustrated by Mr. Harry Furniss:—

WHAT THE MATURE GOLFER HAS TO CONTEND WITH.

Those of us who have first become golfers in mature life have seen ourselves, often at an age when other people are leaving off the games they learned in their youth, laboriously endeavouring to acquire a game which certainly not less than any other punishes with eternal mediocrity those who too long defer devoting themselves to its service.

We have been humiliated in the eyes of our opponent, in the eyes of our caddie, in the eyes of our opponent's caddie, and in our own eyes by the perpetration of blunders which would seem almost incredible in narration. We have endeavoured time after time to go through the same apparently simple and elementary set of evolutions. Time after time we have failed. Yet who, having once begun, has been found to turn back?

STRICTLY ACCORDING TO REGULATION.

An enthusiastic beginner pinned a copy of the most important golfing maxims in a conspicuous place in his dressing-room, and in the intervals of his ablutions devoted his mind to their perusal. Another wrote his saving formula, "Slow back, keep your eye on the ball," &c., on his shirt-sleeve; and before each stroke read it solemnly in muttered tones to himself. A third, still more original, got himself into the exact position recommended by the learned in driving off from the tee; and then sent for the carpenter, and had himself built in to a kind of wooden framework, into which he could always be fitted when occasion required. His caddie was expected to carry this "mould of form" round the course, so that if its inventor missed his shot, he might do so "according to rule!"

OF DELIBERATION, DISASTER, AND DISGUST.

The player approaches his ball with every circumstance of mature deliberation. He meditates as long as he pleases on the precise object he wishes to accomplish and the precise method by which it may best be accomplished. No difficulties are made for him by his opponent; he has no obstacles to overcome but those which are material and inanimate. Is there not, then, some natural cause for irritation when, after every precaution has been taken to insure a drive of 150 or 180 yards, the unfortunate player sees his ball roll gently into the bottom of a bunker some twenty yards in front of the teeing ground, and settle itself at the bottom of the most inaccessible heel-mark therein? No wonder that persons of irritable nerves are occasionally goaded to fury. No wonder that the fury occasionally exhibits itself in violent and eccentric forms.

"THE WHOLE DUTY OF—PUTTER."

The peculiar feeling of nervousness which accompanies "putting" is of course the explanation of the familiar experience that, when nothing depends upon it, it is quite easy to "hole" your ball from a distance which makes success too often impossible when the fortunes of the game are at stake. "How is it, dad," said a little girl who was accompanying her father round the course—"how is it that when they tell you that you have *two* to win you always do it in *one*, and that when they say you have *one* to win you always do it in *two*?" In that observation lies compressed the whole philosophy of putting.

HOW A BALL WAS LOST—AND FOUND.

One couple went (without caddies) to play a match that was finally to determine their respective merits. But after a long and rather wild drive, player A. lost his ball in the middle of some long bents. A prolonged search ensued. Suddenly player B. espied his opponent's ball, quietly picked it up, and secreted it in his pocket. In the meanwhile player A. began to be anxious. His ball was nowhere to be seen, the limit of time was nearly reached, so he bethought him that *his* best course would be to take another ball out of his pocket, to drop it in some convenient spot, and to proceed with his play. With a shout of satisfaction he called his opponent's attention to the fact that he had found his ball. "No, no," said player B., "that cannot be it; this is your ball; I picked it up myself a while ago!"

THE CRITICISM OF THE CADDIE.

Space will only permit a reference to the "Westward Ho" caddie, who, carrying for a distinguished General who was but an indifferent golfer, at last exclaimed, "Come! come! old gentleman, this will never do!" Nor can we do more than record the intended compliment of a French caddie at Pau, who did his best, with an unfortunately limited knowledge of English, to congratulate a player in the two words he had oftenest heard associated with a successful stroke. With a winning and sympathetic smile he uttered the words "Beastly fluke!"

There are other "good things" in the chapter, which winds up with a brief autobiography, from his own lips, of the most distinguished professional of the century—Tom Morris—whose portrait is given.

NEW BOOKS.

"COMBINATION AND COERCION."

"Combination and Coercion." By the Right Hon. G. Shaw Lefevre, M.P. (Trübner.) Price 1*s.* This handy little volume contains an account of Mr. Shaw Lefevre's recent visit to the disturbed districts of Ireland, where he went to receive the freedom of the town of Drogheda. Mr. Shaw Lefevre is a careful observer, and relates in simple narrative form what he saw. He specially deals with the evictions on the Clanricarde, Olphert, and other estates; but touches on many incidental circumstances in the government of the country. The book will give Englishmen who have not had the chance of visiting Ireland a vivid idea of the amount of petty tyranny daily practised there in the name of "law and order." It should be carefully read by all who wish to have some solid facts with which to justify their Home Rule faith.

"THE STUART DYNASTY."

"The Stuart Dynasty. Short studies of its rise, course, and early exile." By Percy M. Thornton. (Ridgway.) The author of this substantial volume is already well known as the historian of Harrow School. He has a passion for research, and his present work is likely to be useful rather to the writer of future histories than to the general reader. In an appendix he gives a series of letters many of them now published for the first time from originals preserved in the Royal Library at Windsor. Among them are eighteen of Lord Bolingbroke, many of them addressed to the Chevalier St. George, and there are some of considerable interest from the Old Pretender and others which are likewise remarkable as matter previously unpublished. Mr. Thornton devotes some 300 pages to an account of the rise and fortunes of the Stewart family and he illustrates it with portraits of those whose misfortunes gave interest to its final episodes in the latter half of the seventeenth and the beginning of the eighteenth centuries. These portraits are admirable examples of the art of photographic reproduction. Of his own literary style and opinions the following passage, in which he sums up the moral considerations which occur to him in connection with the execution of Charles I. gives a fair sample:—

That Cromwell and his accomplices believed they had Divine sanction for this unscriptural act of regicide, has been adopted as an article of historical faith by most modern writers, who interpret the fantastic, nay apparently *blasphemous* appeals to Providence, which were so common at this period, as a conjunction of piety and patriotism beyond suspicion. Without charging hypocrisy upon those whose terrible success had been attained in some degree, and at the earlier stages of the conflict in particular, when defending liberties which Englishmen prize most, it is allowable to notice the fact that the pretended trial and actual execution of their brave and suffering King remains to-day the same crime, the same infringement of parliamentary privilege—for had not the Rump usurped the position of a banished majority?—nay the same blunder which was destined to be so speedily condemned by the generation which had witnessed it.

Bord's Pianos.—25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15*s.* per month (Second-hand) 10*s.* 6*d.* per month on the three years' system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, W.C. Pianos exchanged

NOTICES.

THE PALL MALL GAZETTE *is sent post free for any number of days to any address in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and all countries in the Postal Union, at the rate of ninepence per week or* 9s. 9d. *per quarter.* The PALL MALL BUDGET, *also post free, costs for the United Kingdom* 4s. 11d. *per quarter; for the Continent, United States, Canada, and Egypt* 6s. *per quarter; for the Cape Colonies, Transvaal, Australia, New Zealand, West Indies, and South America* 6s. 6d. *per quarter; for India and China* 7s. 7d. *per quarter. Apply to the Manager,* PALL MALL GAZETTE, 2, NORTHUMBERLAND-STREET, STRAND, W.C.

THE PALL MALL GAZETTE *and* PALL MALL BUDGET *can be obtained at Neal's Library, 248, Rue de Rivoli, Paris; Galignani's Library, 224, Rue de Rivoli, Paris; and at the Kiosques facing the Grand Hotel, on the Boulevard des Capucines.*

Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths are inserted for 5s. *each.*

SAVOY THEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, R. D'OYLY CARTE. THIS and EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, the entirely original Comic Opera in Two Acts, entitled THE GONDOLIERS, by W. S. GILBERT and ARTHUR SULLIVAN. Doors open at 8. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Doors open at 2. Box-office open daily from 9 A.M. till 11 P.M.

OPERA COMIQUE.—Lessee, F. J. HARRIS.
Under the Management of H. GITTUS LONSDALE.
EVERY EVENING at 8. SATURDAYS at 2.30.
LES CLOCHES DE CORNEVILLE.
SHIEL BARRY, CHARLES ASHFORD, and
VIOLET CAMERON
In their Original Parts.
A big success. Crowded houses nightly. Box-office open 10 to 5.
Business Manager, Mr. WILLIAM HOGARTH.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—SUCCI, who is doing a fast of forty days, and has had no food for nine days, holds receptions all day. He is watched day and night by Doctors, Pressmen, and Laymen. Admission, One Shilling. A MYSTERY TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—THIS DAY.—PROGRAMME at 3 and 8.—ELLA ZUILA and LULU, Heroines of the Lofty Wire (80 feet high and 160 feet long); Dr. Onofroff, Thought Reader, versus Professor Colomb; Fred Paulsen, a Veritable Strong Man; Baker's Spectacle "The Armada"; the Wartenberg Troupe; the Wonderful Haytors; the Deltons, in their Sketch, "The Village"; Zulima, the Queen of Clubs; La True, Shadowgraphist; Dezano, the Man-Serpent; the Troubadour Quartette; Professor Cross, Phrenologist; Hamlyn's Steers, and Scott Edwards, Reciter (every evening); Beckwith's Aquatic Entertainment at 5.20 and 9.50, in the Annexe, &c.

MADAME TUSSAUD AND SONS' EXHIBITION.—Music all day from 12 to 10 P.M. Recitals by Mr. Mull on the New Organ from 12 to 2, and 6 to 7.30. Mr. SEEBOLD's Jungfrau Kapelle Swiss Band and Mountain Singers, in National Costumes, as played before her Majesty the Queen at Balmoral, on fifty different Instruments, from 2 to 4. The Grand Orchestra, conducted by Mr. HENRY TINNEY, from 4 to 6 and 7.30 to 10. Open from 10 till 10. Admission 1s.; children under twelve 6d.

NIAGARA IN LONDON. COLOSSAL PANORAMA OF THE GREAT FALLS. Lounge, Music, Stereoscopic Views of all America, Cheap Restaurant. Fogs defeated. Electric Light. Building properly warmed. Admission 1s. Tickets at libraries and hotels. No fees. 10 to 10.—YORK STREET, WESTMINSTER, St. James's Park Station. Second Year. One Million Visitors.

ART GALLERIES.

SPORTS AND ARTS EXHIBITION.—GROSVENOR GALLERY, New Bond-street, W. NOW OPEN. Ten to Seven. Admission 1s.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS by Artists of the British and Foreign Schools is NOW OPEN at THOMAS McLEAN'S GALLERY, 7, HAYMARKET (next the theatre).—Admission, including catalogue, 1s.

TUDOR EXHIBITION.—Patron, H.M. the QUEEN; Vice-Patron, H.R.H. the PRINCE OF WALES. NOW OPEN. (Last three weeks. Will CLOSE April 12th.) NEW GALLERY, REGENT-STREET. 10 to 6. Admission 1s. Hon. HAROLD DILLON, Secretary.

HOTEL LIST.

LONDON.—The HOTEL ALBEMARLE, corner of Albemarle-street and Piccadilly. NOW OPEN.—This palatial Hotel is Now Open for the reception of Visitors. It is fitted up in the most luxurious style, and is one of the most select Hotels in Europe. Cuisine and Wines of the highest class. The Hotel Albemarle is under the personal management of the Proprietor, Mr. A. L. VOGEL.



FOURTH EDITION.

THE FLOODS IN AMERICA.

EXPECTED SUBMERSION OF ARKANSAS CITY.

Latest despatches (according to a Central News cablegram) state that the Mississippi is still rising, and that many townships in the valleys have been flooded. Another break has occurred in the levée above Arkansas city, and it is expected that by to-morrow the water will have risen to such a height that the town will be submerged. The inhabitants are already leaving and seeking safety on higher ground.

A TORNADO IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

A RAILWAY BRIDGE BLOWN FROM ITS PIERS.

A cablegram from Charleston, South Carolina, by Dalziel, says:—A tornado swept over the northern and central portions of the State on Saturday, and, owing to the telegraph wires being down in nearly every direction, a satisfactory account has not yet been received as to the amount of damage and the loss of life. So far several negroes and two white men are reported to have been killed. The railway bridge at Spartanbury has been blown from its piers, and several buildings unroofed in that city. The Presbyterian Church of Chester county is entirely destroyed.

AN ENCYCLICAL ON GENERAL DISARMAMENT.

According to a Dalziel's telegram from Rome, the Vatican representatives at the different European Courts are instructed to "feel their way" in regard to the Pope's proposed Encyclical regarding general disarmament.

THE TERRIBLE PRAIRIE FIRES.

A Denver (Colorado) cablegram by Dalziel says:—A terrible fire has been raging for the past two days in Kit Carson county, Colorado. Over two hundred thousand acres of land have been laid waste, and it is impossible to estimate the loss.

A PRIEST'S HEROISM.

An epidemic of diphtheria has swept over the town of Burin, Newfoundland. There was no doctor in the district, and a Catholic priest named Walsh, with his own hands cleansed the throats of forty patients. Only one of the invalids died, but the priest himself fell a victim to his heroism.—*Dalziel.*

WHEN BOULANGER WILL RETURN TO FRANCE.

An Exchange Company's telegram from Paris says General Boulanger writes that he is still ready to return to France immediately, provided the Government instead of an exceptional tribunal, which he will never recognize, gives him his proper judges, such as the court of appeal or a court-martial.

MDME. ZEBRIKOVA AND THE KING OF DENMARK.

The Copenhagen *Politiken* publishes a letter from Mdme. Zebrikova to Georg Brandes, asking him to insert her pamphlet in the Danish newspapers: so that King Christian may be induced to draw the Tzar's attention to it, the King having immense influence with his Imperial son-in-law.—*Dalziel.*

THE KAISER'S RECEPTION OF THE PRINCE.

THE ENGLISH AND GERMAN FLAGS AS A "PEACE-BULWARK."

On Sunday the Emperor of Germany—who has long wished to do so—appointed, with the permission of the Queen, Prince Albert Victor of Wales, Major *à la suite* of the Blücher Hussars, the regiment of which the Prince of Wales is *Chef*, or "Honorary Colonel," and Prince George of Wales Captain *à la suite* of the First Dragoon Guards—the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland's Own—the rank of captain in the army corresponding to that of lieutenant in the British Navy, which he holds.

After visiting some of the museums yesterday morning the Kaiser conducted the Prince of Wales and Prince George of Wales to the barracks of the 1st Dragoon Guards, to inspect the regiment and lunch with the officers. Prince George wore to-day for the first time his light blue tunic uniform as a captain of Prussian Dragoons, which the Kaiser had also donned for the occasion, the Prince of Wales appearing in that of the Blücher Hussars. The party included the Emperor, the Grand Dukes of Hesse and Baden, Prince Hermann of Saxe-Weimar, the Prince of Saxe-Altenburg, Sir Edward Malet, Colonel Frank Russell, and other members of the Prince of Wales's suite, Count Herbert Bismarck, Count Waldersee, the War Minister, the Commander of the Guards Corps, and other notabilities. During luncheon the band of the regiment discoursed some English music, including a selection from the "Mikado," of which the Emperor is extremely fond. In the course of the meal the Emperor rose to propose the health of the Queen of England, to whom he tendered his warmest acknowledgments for having accepted the chieftainship of the regiment. That was the day when the Queen was preparing to go abroad awhile for the benefit of her health, which he trusted would be improved to an extent enabling her Majesty to continue for long years to come yet her wise and beneficent reign and to remain at the head of her Prussian Dragoon Regiment. In this hope, and trusting also that the English and the German flags would long wave together as a blessing and peace-bulwark to the nations of the earth, he would ask the company to join with him in drinking long life to her Majesty Queen Victoria. The toast was enthusiastically drunk, while the band played "God Save the Queen." The commander of the regiment, Colonel von Kotze, then proposed the health of the Prince of Wales and "their new comrade," Prince George of Wales. The Prince of Wales, in returning thanks, dwelt on the hearty manner in which they had drunk the health of the Queen as well as of himself, and ended by calling for a bumper for the Emperor.

This enthusiastic luncheon party was succeeded by a grand sham-fight which the Emperor had extemporized in honour of his English kinsmen. It was currently reported in exalted military circles that shortly after the arrival of the Prince of Wales in Berlin Kaiser Wilhelm asked his illustrious guest what he would most like to see here. The Prince at once replied that nothing could give him greater pleasure than a military spectacle, and that he would like to witness as much of the Berlin garrison—especially the Guards—as possible. The Kaiser, gratified with the reply, resolved on a sham-fight between an attacking force and a skeleton army, himself taking the command of the former against General von Wittich, who had to measure his strength against his Sovereign. The Kaiser and his guests were much cheered by the crowds lining the streets both going and coming. The fight lasted about an hour and a half. It was fought with ordinary powder. When the fight was over the regiments formed up and marched past the Emperor and his brilliant suite of princes, generals, military attachés, and other magnates, the infantry in solid columns of regiments, the cavalry in squadrons at the gallop, and the artillery by batteries. During this part of the show Prince George of Wales joined his Dragoon regiment and rode past with one of the squadrons. This march-past was marked by a heavy shower of rain, in the midst of which the Emperor and his guests hurried away from the field to dress for the banquet which was given in their honour in the evening by Sir Edward and Lady Ermyntrude Malet at the British Embassy. Covers were laid for about forty. The company included the Emperor (who wore his English naval dress), the Empress, who sat between the Prince of Wales and Prince George, the former being in the uniform of a Prussian General and Prince George in his new Dragoon Guard uniform, Lord Londonderry and the other members of the Prince's suite, Count Herbert Bismarck, Colonel and Mrs. Russell, with the Ambassadors and Ambassadresses of all the Great Powers. The Prince of Wales means to remain here till Friday, when he goes to Coburg to attend the confirmation of his nephew, Prince Alfred of Edinburgh.

TREATMENT OF CATTLE ON ATLANTIC LINERS.

A SUGGESTION BY THE AMERICAN S.P.C.A.

A Dalziel's telegram from New York says:—A petition to Congress is being prepared to authorize the inspectors employed by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to accompany all cattle ships across the ocean and see that the animals are properly treated during the voyage. The inspectors will be entrusted to see that each live ox, sheep, or pig has proper cubic space allowed it, and that the facilities for watering and feeding the animals are cleanly and ample. Arrangements according to the terms of the petition to Congress should be made in all cattle ships to separate animals suffering with sea-sickness from the rest; in brief the object of the society will be not only to prevent unnecessary discomfort to the animals, but to ensure their being landed in a sufficiently cool and unexcitable condition to make wholesome food, if required, for immediate slaughter.

THE POLLING AT AYR.

Polling in the five Ayr Burghs opened this morning, about 300 electors voting during the first hour on their way to business. Vehicles are being abundantly used, and (says a Central News telegram), though the Unionists have the greater number, the Gladstonians are pretty well supplied. Party colours are displayed in articles of wearing apparel, decorations, ribbons, cards, &c., and there is no lack of advice to the electors in the shape of leaflets and posters calling upon voters to support Mr. Somervell or Mr. Routledge.

A Press Association despach from Irvine at ten o'clock says:—"Considerable excitement prevails here, and near the polling stations the street presents a busy and animated appearance. Up till ten o'clock the majority of the voters were Liberals, who polled during the breakfast hour. Election literature is conspicuous by its absence. Vehicles are more numerous on Mr. Routledge's side than on Mr. Somerville's, but both parties, who display ribbons, a red or blue, is working hard, though neither are sanguine as to the result.

The result will not be known until about noon to-morrow.

THE QUEEN'S DEPARTURE FOR AIX-LES-BAINS.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice and Prince Henry of Battenberg, left Windsor by special train at four o'clock yesterday for Portsmouth, which was reached at ten minutes to six o'clock. The Royal party, who were received by the principal naval and military officials, embarked on board the *Victoria and Albert* yacht, in which they dined and slept. They left Portsmouth soon after 9 o'clock this morning in the brightest weather. The wind had dropped and the sea was quite calm. On leaving Spithead the Trinity yacht *Vesta* led the way, followed by the *Victoria and Albert*, the *Osborne* and *Enchantress* being on her starboard and port quarters. Cherbourg will be reached at 4 o'clock.

ANOTHER COLLIERY ON FIRE.

Another colliery accident is reported from the new Copley Pit, near Cockfield, county Durham, which is owned by the Woodland Coal Company (Limited). The naked light was in use, and though there was an entire absence of gas, so far as past observations went, the utmost precautions were daily taken the management to prevent the occurrence of anything that might lead to accident or disaster. In spite of this vigilance, however a fire took place in the south-west portion of the mine. The origin was the accidental setting on fire on Sunday of a piece of canvas near the stables by a workman who was using an oil lamp. In a subsequent inspection of the mine by Mr. Johnson (overman) and Mr. Dixon (deputy) they found the flames had gained a firm hold of the timber, which made a loud crackling noise as the flames increased in volume. Johnson and Dixon at once realised the great danger, but made a bold effort to subdue the flames. The effort, however, met with no success. Seeing the task before them was apparently hopeless they retreated, almost overcome by the dense volume of smoke, from the effects of which both are suffering. They were indeed, at times, rendered unconscious. Imminent danger had so far subsided yesterday morning as to allow of the men to work in the other part of the mine for a short time. Subsequently it was found that the fire was gradually smouldering away. The extent of the damage, which must be considerable, is not yet known.

FOUR MONTHS FOR "STIRRING UP CLASS HATRED."

The trial in Rome of thirty-two persons charged with having taken part in the riot of February 8 last year, when the mob plundered shops and smashed the windows of houses, was brought to a conclusion at three o'clock this morning. All the accused were acquitted with the exception of Gnocchetti, who was sentenced to four months' imprisonment for having stirred up hatred between the different classes of society and for disobedience to the laws, and Constantini, who was found guilty of theft and condemned to a year's imprisonment.—*Reuter.*

THE KAISER'S DUELLING EDICT.

WHEN AN ENCOUNTER IS PERMISSIBLE.

The Emperor William has issued a private order to the military authorities in regard to duelling, whereby it is laid down that henceforth no duel is to take place in the army until the question in dispute has been investigated by two colonels, and they are only to authorize an encounter under the two following specified circumstances:—(1) Personal violence offered in public, for which the assailant refuses to apologize; and (2) insults offered to a lady, a relative or the betrothed of the officer sending the challenge. The colonels are not to authorize a duel when the quarrel originates in an altercation at a club, café, or similar place of entertainment, in cases where one of the adversaries has already been on the ground on three previous occasions, or when one of the parties is married, and is the father of a family.

THE ASSOCIATION OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

MEETING AT THE HOTEL METROPOLE TO-DAY.

An interesting gathering fills the Whitehall Rooms at the Hôtel Métropole to-day. For the thirtieth time in the course of its useful existence the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom—a body which represents the multifarious interests connected with commerce and with trade—meets in conclave to discuss the many questions with which it is expected to deal. Colonel Hill, M.P., presided at to-day's meeting, and amongst those present were Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, M.P., the President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Norwood, Mr. Howard Vincent, M.P., Sir Albert Rollit, M.P., Mr. Benjamin Plumer, M.P., and Mr. T. Sutherland, M.P. There was also a large attendance of delegates.

The President, in moving the adoption of the report of the executive council, stated that the association now numbered seventy-two chambers, it having been increased during the past year by four. He hoped that before long in every commercial centre there would be a chamber of commerce. He congratulated the country on the flourishing condition of trade.

SURSIDIES FOR ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC LINERS.

A Central News telegram from New York says: The Washington correspondent of the *New York Times* states that the Pan American Congress has adopted the report of its committee, which recommended the subsidizing of steamship lines on the Atlantilc and Pacific coasts.

AMERICAN REFORM OF CRICKET.

The proposed new rules of cricket, framed by delegates now in session in Philadelphia from all the leading cricket clubs of America—which are based on the baseball system—allow six complete turns to each side. The first turn—that is, innings, ends with the fall of the third wicket; the second turn with the fall of the sixth wicket; the third turn, tenth wicket; fourth turn, thirteenth wicket; fifth, sixteenth wicket; sixth, twentieth wicket; each side going in turn and turn about. Ten balls are to constitute an over. Several minor changes to existing rules are also suggested.—*Dalziel.*

THE SMALL HOLDINGS' BILL.

The objects of the bill brought in by Mr. Jesse Collings, Mr. Robert Reid, Mr. Burt, Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson, Mr. Broadhurst, Colonel Cotton, Mr. Flower, Mr. Pitt-Lewis, and Mr. Newnes are to enable labourers and others to acquire small holdings, and to provide facilities for the creation of occupying ownerships of land. By the bill a local authority has power to sell to any one person a small holding on certain conditions. The purchase-money is to be a net sum, including all cost of conveyance and transfer. The purchaser is to provide one-fourth of the purchase-money on the completion of the purchase. The remaining three-fourths are to remain in perpetuity as a first charge on the holding, for which an annual interest of 1 per cent., or quit-rent, is to be paid to the local authority. This surplus of 1 per cent., after repaying sums, if any, which may have been taken from the rates for the purposes of the bill, is to be applied for the creation of a sinking fund for the repayment of the loan due to the State, the quit-rents ultimately to become the property of the local authority in perpetuity. A local authority is enabled, out of the moneys borrowed from the Treasury, to advance sums to present tenants or other purchasers not more than three-fourths of the purchase-money, and is to be a first charge on the holding. No advance is to be made for the purchase of a farm of more than fifty acres. The local authority is enabled to make loans to the holders for buildings or other improvements. The local authority has power, at one year's notice, to repurchase any small holding for the purpose of public improvement, or local utility, or building purposes. The price of the repurchase is fixed so as to cover the value of the holding and all unexhausted improvements made thereon, together with 10 per cent. for compulsory sale, &c. The bill contains provision for alienation, transfer, and transmission, and for the prevention of sub-letting, subdivision, and life interests. The bill further gives powers to deal with land which, though not suitable for small holdings, yet through its close vicinity to towns has a prospective value for building or other purposes, and consequently is considered too high in price for the local authority to purchase for agricultural purposes. Power is also given to let more than one holding to a number of persons working on an approved co-operative principle.

THE PRINCESS AT THE CONFECTIONER'S.

The young Duchess of Fife went out the other afternoon, with her husband, on one of those little shopping excursions they so much delight in, and stepped into a confectioner's in Regent-street to have some tea. The Princess was somewhat thickly veiled, and therefore they were not recognized as they took their seats at a little round table and enjoyed their refreshment. Presently the shop became very crowded, and as there was no seat for a young lady who entered, the Duke gallantly rose and offered her his seat. Then another lady came, and, being a friend of the one last accommodated, she, says the London correspondent of the *Manchester Courier*, who tells the story, rushed up to her and asked her to make room for her. So three ladies squeezed round the small table, and the cakes rapidly disappeared from the big dish in the centre. When the Duke and Duchess of Fife rose to leave, a customer in another corner suddenly recognized them, and lost no time in informing the two friends of the fact that they had been squeezing up a Princess of the Royal house at her afternoon tea.

A TEXAN STEER'S EXCITING ADVENTURES.

In Jersey city yesterday a wild Texan steer, about to be poleaxed by a butcher, escaped from the abattoir and rushed into the adjoining street. In a minute or two the infuriated animal had knocked down thirty or forty people, seriously injuring several. One woman he caught on his horns, threw, over a railing 8 ft. high, fracturing her arm and three of her ribs. A well-directed throw of a cowboy's lasso brought the beast to earth, and it was at once despatched with a volley of policemen's revolvers.—*Dalziel.*

THE CORRUPTION IN A NEW YORK GAOL.

Seven deputy sheriffs were indicted yesterday for accepting bribes in Ludlow-street Gaol cases. They pleaded not guilty, and the case was remanded.—*Dalziel.*

A PRIZE-FIGHTER'S "IMPRISONMENT."

Jake Kilrain, the prize-fighter, who is serving a term of two months' imprisonment at Richburg, Mississippi, under a sentence for assault is in reality being entertained by the sub-jailer, Mr. Rich, with generous hospitality. Mr. Rich, who took him prisoner at Columbia on Saturday, is a young, wealthy, and influential citizen. He is interested in Kilrain, and offered the county commissioners a large cheque to be allowed to bring Kilrain back here. Mr. Rich is hiring Kilrain to work out his term under the Contract Labour Law, which permits of prisoners being employed on outside work under certain regulations.

THE KAISER AND THE NEUTRALITY OF BELGIUM.

It is reported that the German Emperor is going to bring the state of Belgian neutrality before Europe. He thinks it is threatened, and will, to add to the security of that State, propose the annexation to it of Luxemburg, which can be done by the consent of the Powers, of his Imperial Majesty, and the other Sovereign members of the Empire.

THE OLPHERT EVICTIONS.—CROWN AID REFUSED.

The statement that the authorities had determined to refuse the forces of the Crown in carrying out the Olphert evictions is confirmed. The agent, it is said, has declared his intention of carrying out the evictions, whether a protecting force accompanies him or not. The warrants for possession expire on Thursday.

A BOMB IN THE PHILADELPHIA POST OFFICE.

A bomb has been found in the storage room of the chief post office in Philadelphia. Inquiries are being made into the affair.—*Reuter.*

THE KAISER AND PRINCE BISMARCK.

"BUT IT IS SO APPOINTED TO ME BY GOD."

The *Weimarsche Zeitung* publishes the following telegram, sent by the Emperor William on the 22nd inst. to a personage specially devoted to him :—"Many thanks for your friendly letter. I have indeed gone through bitter experiences and have passed many painful hours. My heart is as sorrowful as if I had again lost my grandfather! But it is so appointed to me by God, and it has to be borne, even though I should fall under the burden. The post of officer of the watch on the ship of State has fallen to my lot. Her course remains the same, so now full steam ahead!—WILLIAM."

The *Berlin Post* and *National Zeitung* are earnestly begging their contemporaries to drop their disputes and revelations. The former organ says that the strictest reserve is at the present moment a patriotic duty, and that all who wish Prince Bismarck well should take this admonition to heart. In spite of these warnings, however, the *Hamburger Nachrichten* writes :—It seems as if Prince Bismarck had left his office less voluntarily than one might presume from the Imperial rescripts. The Emperor, at the meeting of generals on the 18th inst., at the presentation of the new Chancellor, is said to have spoken of his difference of opinion with the much too independent Chancellor, and of the impossibility of an agreement between them, in such terms that it is highly improbable that the Chancellor will in future be inclined to give the Emperor his advice. It is understood that Prince Bismarck believed till the last moment that the Emperor would ask him to withdraw his offer of resignation. He is said to have nearly been moved to tears by the Imperial letters. At the last Ministerial Council the Emperor is said to have replied to one of the Ministers curtly, "I no longer require your advice in this matter," meaning Prince Bismarck's resignation.

The prolonged newspaper quarrels about the Prince's resignation, which have resulted in several articles unfriendly to the Emperor, have made (says the *Standard's* Berlin correspondent) a very unpleasant impression in the highest quarters, and it is said that, if they continue, the official *Reichsanzeiger* will publish a detailed account of the whole proceeding. On the other hand, it has excited surprise that both the Upper and Lower Houses of the Prussian Diet received the official announcement of Prince Bismarck's resignation without a single member rising to say a word in praise of the man who had conducted Prussian and German affairs for nearly thirty years. The Federal Council, however, of which the Prince was President, bade him farewell in appreciative terms.

A number of societies and corporations at home and abroad are preparing addresses to Prince Bismarck. Prince Bismarck has presented his portrait, by Herr Lenbach, to the Cuirassier Regiment of which he was placed *à la suite* on the occasion of its seventy-fifth anniversary. A deputation from the regiment has arrived to thank him.

Both the Emperor of Austria and the King of Italy have written privately to Prince Bismarck to express regret at his resignation, and to acknowledge the services which he rendered to European peace in promoting the Triple Alliance.

It seems, after all, that the Prince of Wales spent three-quarters of an hour with Prince Bismarck on Sunday afternoon.

Prince Bismárck and Princess Bismarck paid a farewell visit to the Empress Frederick on Saturday.

Prince Bismarck will go to Friedrichsruh on Wednesday or Thursday. His physician, Professor Schweninger, will accompany him, and stay with him for some time.

According to the Geneva correspondent of the *Daily News*, it is rumoured that Prince Bismarck has bought a villa in Switzerland, and intends residing there. It is said to be near Zurich.

According to the Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News*, the following remarkable anecdote is now current there :—In 1878 Prince Bismarck was travelling from Friedrichruh to Berlin in the Hamburg train, and at one of the stations General von Caprivi got in, intending also to proceed to Berlin. As he noticed some acquaintances among those with Prince Bismarck, he got himself introduced and remained in the saloon carriage, entering into lively conversation with the Chancellor. With regard to this meeting Prince Bismarck, on the evening of the same day, said to some of the gentlemen of his entourage, "I have often wondered who is likely to be my successor. To-day I have seen him."

There appears to be some difficulty in replacing Count Herbert Bismarck at the Foreign Office (says the Berlin correspondent of the *Morning Post*). Count Herbert had an audience of the Emperor yesterday morning, and he was at the luncheon of Queen Victoria's Dragoon Guards in the uniform of the regiment, and the Emperor engaged him in conversation. Count Herbert will now see his way to continue, for some time at least, in his post as Foreign Minister.

CONSUL JOHNSTON AT MOZAMBIQUE.

BOYCOTTED BY THE PORTUGUESE.

Consul Johnston has arrived in the *Reindeer* at Zanzibar from Mozambique on a visit to Colonel Euan-Smith. While in Mozambique the officers and men of the *Reindeer* were completely boycotted by the Portuguese, all the shops and the merchants absolutely refusing to sell them even the necessaries of life, and openly stating that their refusal was due to direct orders from the Governor himself. Insulting remarks were made on the officers attending at the band-stand.

A TRAMCAR TRAGEDY IN ST. LOUIS.

A CONDUCTOR MURDERED BY A DISCHARGED EMPLOYE.

An exciting tragedy was enacted at St. Louis last night (says a Central News cablegram). A discharged street-car conductor named English, while drunk, boarded one of the cars and commenced quarrelling with the conductor, a man named Fitzgerald. He ended the dispute by shooting Fitzgerald dead on the platform of the car, and then, running through the vehicle to the front platform, he covered the driver with his revolver, and compelled him to drive at a furious speed along the track. The driver not carrying out his orders to his satisfaction, he knocked him off the car and drove himself to the stable, where he showed the horrified ostlers the body of Fitzgerald, and declared he would kill two or three more before he finished. An attempt was made to secure him, but he fled, pursued by a constable in a light waggon, who finally managed to arrest him.

EXPLOSION OF A MAGAZINE AT DORCHESTER.

A SERGEANT BADLY INJURED.

An alarming and disastrous explosion occurred at Dorchester this morning. Quartermaster-Sergeant Howard, of Major Wallace's battery of Royal Horse Artillery, stationed in the town, was in the magazine getting ammunition for firing practice, when, from an unknown cause, the building was suddenly blown up with terrific force. Howard was rescued from the ruins as speedily as possible, and removed to the military hospital, where he was found to be so terribly injured that it is feared he cannot recover. The magazine was blown to pieces, some of the fragments being hurled to a great distance. The shock was felt throughout the town.

STARVING MINERS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

A telegram from Shamokin (Pennsylvania) says :—The distress among the miners in this district is pitiful. They have been idle for three months, and are absolutely starving. Whole families are without clothing or fire, and there is no prospect of any improvement in their condition. Public relief subscriptions are being started in Boston, Philadelphia and Pittsburg, but they meet with only slight encouragement. The donations are extremely small.—*Dalziel.*

A Central News telegram from New York says :—The Susquehanna Coal Company has announced its intention to resume mining operations in the Nanticoke region on the 1st April. This intelligence has caused great joy to the five thousand miners in the district who, for want of employment, have been practically starving all the winter.

DISTRESS DEMONSTRATIONS IN MILAN.

Great distress prevails in Milan (says a Dalziel despatch). Several thousand workmen are out of employment. Matters have reached such a crisis that with the approval of the municipal authorities collections are being made in the streets for the relief of the distress. Processions are seen daily parading the principal thoroughfares accompanied by bands of music and the women and children of the unemployed. The subscriptions yesterday and to-day amounted to 25,700 f., and the charitable public are coming forward to an extent unprecedented in Italian towns.

THE ZONE RAILWAY SYSTEM IN AUSTRIA.

A Reuter's telegram from Vienna says: The Marquis von Bacquehem, Minister of Commerce, explained to the Budget committee to-day the principle of the new passenger tariff which is to come into force on the State railways on June 1 next. The Minister stated that the new tariff was based on a uniform rate of one kreuzer per kilometre for third-class, two kreuzers for second-class, and three for first-class fares. The railway system was divided into zones of fifty kilometres, but in the interests of the traffic near the capital the first hundred kilometres were divided into five zones of ten, two of fifteen, and one of twenty kilometres. After stating that the new tariff would gradually be introduced on the private lines, the Minister announced that he would introduce a special bill on the subject.

THE KAISER AND COUNT WALDERSEE.

THE "REAL REASONS" OF THE DIFFERENCE.

The Berlin correspondent of Dalziel's Agency is responsible for the following message :—Inner court circles assert that the real reason for the estrangement between the Kaiser and Count Vos Waldersee is a purely personal matter. The Count severely criticised a composition of the Emperor on military tactics which was sent to the general staff office anonymously in accordance with the rules of the department. Count Waldersee, not being aware of the Imperial authorship spoke in deprecatory terms of the paper in the Emperor's presence. His Majesty, naturally took the officer's part, and a fierce discussion ensued, the Emperor plainly showing how painfully his pride had been wounded.

SERIOUS COLLISION IN THE TEES.

A collision occurred on the Tees this morning near the mouth of the river between the steamship *Breeze*, of Hartlepool, ore laden, and the *Blenheim*, outward bound for London. A dense fog prevailed. The *Breeze* was seriously damaged, and the captain put her ashore. The other is missing.

THE STATE OF CRETE.—FURTHER OUTRAGES REPORTED.

The state of the eastern part of Crete is daily becoming more dreadful. On Sunday, the 16th, the Athens correspondent of the *Daily News* reports, the priest officiating in the village church of Paliama, in the Province of Messara, was dragged from the pulpit, and in full canonicals paraded through the villages of Makres and Kalathrana, amidst the jeers and taunts of the Mussulmans. In another village of the same province sixty-four villagers were imprisoned in a small room and held as hostages for others who have fled to the mountains. The food sent to them by their friends is stolen by the troops guarding them. Any Mussulmans giving evidence in favour of Christians are imprisoned. Throughout the eastern end of the island disorder reigns supreme. Kerim Pasha, the Governor, does not make the smallest effort to stop it.

THE UNITED STATES AND THE DELAGOA BAY RAILWAY.

I (the Lisbon correspondent of the *Standard*) understand, on good authority, that the United States Government is inclined to take up the case of the Delagoa Bay Railway with no little energy. I am also informed that the Governments of Great Britain and the United States are acting in concert in the matter.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES QUESTION.

A Dalziel's telegram from Halifax, Nova Scotia, says :—The St. John *Herald* publishes an article fiercely denouncing the Anglo-French agreement in regard to the Newfoundland Fisheries. It says the same treatment of any other British dependency would cause a revolution.

EPIDEMIC OF SUICIDE IN ST. PETERSBURG.

A Dalziel telegram from St. Petersburg says an epidemic of suicide has been prevailing there for some weeks, and is beginning to attract great public attention. The day before yesterday a lady of the Court, much admired for her wealth and beauty, poisoned herself; and yesterday, among other suicides, was that of M. De Perinell, attaché at the French Embassy. No reasons are given in explanation of these catastrophes.

MOBILIZATION OF TROOPS IN PARIS.

General Saussier, the Military Governor of Paris, has just carried out an experiment to ascertain how soon an order given to a general commanding a division to prepare his men to take the field in full marching order, with regimental transport, could be carried out. In less than twenty-four hours from receiving the order, four regiments of cavalry were got in readiness, and were marched out, with their regimental transport carts laden, to a railway station, and returned to barracks. The infantry were equally smart in turning out, and General Saussier expresses himself as highly gratified at the result.

LORD HARTINGTON.

The Marquis of Hartington is not expected to reach London for some time. He left Egypt yesterday, and will break his journey at Rome, where is to be the guest of the Marquis and Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava, at the British Embassy. From Rome the Marquis will proceed to the Riviera.

ANOTHER BILL DEALING WITH "THE DEAD HAND."

A bill to amend the law by making better provision for the widows of certain intestates in the distribution of such intestates' property, has been introduced by Mr. Ambrose, Sir Henry James, Mr. Addison, Mr. J. Howard, and Mr. Kelly. The bill provides that when a man dies leaving a widow and no issue, and leaving real and personal estate not exceeding £500, the widow shall take the whole, and where the estate exceeds £500 the widow shall take £500 for her portion before any distribution is made, and in addition to that shall take her moiety of the residue, leaving the other moiety of the residue only or the next-of-kin. This is carried out where the estate exceeds £500, by creating a charge in favour of the widow to the extent of that sum, and apportioning the burthen upon the real and personal estates in proportion to their respective values. The bill also contains rules for determining the respective values, so as to avoid any possible ground for increased litigation or pretence for throwing these small estates either into Chancery or the county court.

"THE STRENGTH OF THE PORTUGUESE NAVY."

A Decree is published in the Lisbon *Diario do Governo* fixing the strength of the Portuguese Navy as follows :—Four ironclads for coast defence; ten armoured ships of from 3,400 to 4,500 tons, with a speed of 20 knots; eighteen first-class gun-boats, of from 150 to 300 tons; two transports of 3,500 tons; and twenty-four torpedo-boats. The Decree also provides for the adaptation of the ironclad *Vasco di Gama* to the purposes of an Indian transport, and the prompt acquisition of three ironclads for coast defence, six protected cruisers, eight gun-boats, and twenty torpedo-boats.

A RUSSIAN RAILWAY FROM TEHERAN TO THE CASPIAN.

A St. Petersburg correspondent is assured on good authority that a Russian capitalist has recently obtained from the Persian Government a concession for a railway from Teheran to a point on the shores of the Caspian. The railway will be constructed with the aid of French capital, and will be commenced within a couple of months.

Lord Randolph Churchill returned from Paris last night.

It was resolved yesterday to hold a French Exhibition at West Brompton next year.

The Dowager Duchess of Manchester and Lord Charles Montagu returned to London last evening. The remains of the late Duke are expected to arrive in a day or two.

The Duc d'Aumale has left Paris for Brussels in order to superintend the removal of his artistic collections from his house in the Belgian capital to Chantilly.

The *New York Times* states that the Monetary Committee of the Congress recommend the adoption of a common silver coinage.

Canon Westcott, the Bishop-elect of Durham, will pay an informal preliminary visit to Auckland Castle to-morrow.

The University of Prague has conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws upon Antonin Dvorak. The degree of Mus. Doc. is, of course, unknown on the Continent.

At the Central Criminal Court to-day, a dealer named J. H. Norman was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment for forging a bill of exchange for £202, and obtaining goods on false pretences.

Last night a crowded meeting of the members of the Matchmakers' Union was held at Bromley. The society now number over fifteen hundred members and has a balance of £260 in hand.

Her Majesty the Queen was so much pleased with the performance they gave the other night at Windsor Castle, that she has just intimated that it is her wish to become the patron of the Children's Orchestra.

Sir John Puleston denies the statement that he intends resigning his seat for Devonport to contest the Carnarvon borough, though he has been strongly pressed to do so.

Lady Stanley of Preston, wife of the Governor-General of Canada, accompanied by a small suite, left Ottawa for New York yesterday en route for England.—*Dalziel.*

The cost of meat is at present so great in and around Berlin that the police have to guard specially against thefts of diseased meat from the knackers. Several men employed in destroying old horses and cattle condemned by the authorities bought for food are under arrest, charged with selling the carcasses to restaurants.—*Dalziel.*

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

DEATH.—GRAHAME.—On 25th February, at Kodaikanal, South India, Mary, wife of W. F. Grahame, Madras Civil Service.

THE MONEY MARKET.

One o'clock.

HOME RAILWAYS FIRM.—FOREIGN STOCKS IRREGULAR.—AMERICANS BETTER.—ALL DEPARTMENTS QUIET.

The effect of the allotment of Treasury Bills yesterday is still being felt in the open market, and the rate for discounting three months' bank paper is now scarcely so good as 2¾ per cent. The expectation that a large sum of gold from Brazil, as well as some smaller amounts from Egypt, will be sent into the Bank this week also assists the downward movement, and has led to the hope that the directors may see their way to make a further reduction in the official minimum on Thursday. Short money is in fair demand and commands about 3¼ per cent.

The business passing on the Stock Exchange is chiefly confined to preparations in connection with the fortnightly settlement, which commences to-morrow. The changes in prices are not of special importance in any direction. Consols have given way 1-16 to ⅛, but in the Home Railway market there is a better tone, owing to a few repurchases by recent operators for the fall in anticipation of the settlement. South Western stock, however, continues heavy. In the Foreign department European descriptions are tolerably steady, but Buenos Ayres and Argentine currency issues are still flat, and in many securities it is difficult to deal. The premium on gold at Buenos Ayres is advised as having fallen back to 154½ per cent. American Railroads are generally higher, though not to any appreciable extent. The principal buying has been of Milwaukee and Union Pacific shares. Trunks are dull, and Mexican Railway issues have not been affected to any extent by the traffic take of £15,400. Mining and Miscellaneous securities are quiet.

Messrs. Mattheson and Co., Lombard-street, E.C., invite applications for an issue of £200,000 debenture stock of the Delhi, Umballa Kalka Railway Company (Limited), bearing interest at 4½ per cent. per annum, and redeemable at 102 per cent. in 1916. The total capital of the company was subscribed in January, 1889. Construction was at once commenced, and it is expected that the line will be opened in October next.

The Egyptian Minerals Corporation (Limited) is formed for the purpose of securing concessions of, and acquiring and developing, either directly or by means of subsidiary companies, land, gold, silver, iron, salt, and other mineral properties and rights, and for various other purposes, as set forth in the memorandum of association. The principal field of operations will be Egypt. The share capital is £250,000, in 247,500 ordinary shares of £1 each, and 250 founders' shares of £10 each. The present issue is of 147,500 ordinary shares and 250 founders' shares, of which issue the vendor of the Gebel-Géneffé Concession takes in part payment of the purchase price for the same 50,000 fully paid-up ordinary shares (which shares the vendor has undertaken not to place on the market for a period of two years, unless previously sanctioned by the board); the balance of the ordinary shares and 50 of the founders' shares are now offered.

Applications are invited for the share capital of the General Service Co-operative Stores (Limited), consisting of a 100,000 shares of £1 each. It is proposed by the company to establish a general service co-operative store, which shall be open to all customers, in the locality of Oxford-street. The profits will be thus divided : 65 per cent. to the shareholders ; 10 per cent. to the directors ; 10 per cent. to the employés of the stores, and 15 per cent. to the reserve fund.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Cape Copper Company will be held on April 2, for the purpose of considering a resolution in reference to the acceptance of the offer of the Tilt Cove Copper Company (Limited), dated February 26, 1890.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The market opened quiet, with a moderate demand. Probable sales 7,000 or 8,000 bales. Prices on the spot opened at half to one point down

The following are the latest changes compared with yesterday's closing :—

HOME RAILWAYS.—*Higher:* North Eastern ¼, Brighton Deferred, Great Western, South Eastern Deferred ⅛ each. *Receded:* South Western ½.

FOREIGN STOCKS.—*Advanced:* Brazilian 1888 and 1889 ¼ each, French Four and a Half per Cents. and Russian ¼, Portuguese, Egyptian Unified, and Turkish Group 2 ⅛, and Italian 1-16. *Declined:* Costa Rica "B" 1, Argentine Four and a Half per Cent. 1888 and Cedulas "A" and "B" ½ each, and Peruvian Five per Cents. 1-16.

AMERICAN RAILROADS.—*Risen:* Milwaukee shares, Northern Pacific Preference and Union Pacific shares ½ each, Lake Shore ¼, and Louisville and Nashville ⅛. *Fallen:* Wabash General Mortgage ½, Central Pacific ⅜, Denver Ordinary, and Erie shares ⅛.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS.—*Higher:* Canadian Pacific ⅜, Mexican First Preference ¼, and Lombardo-Venetian 1-16. *Lower:* Grand Trunk First and Third Preference ⅛, and the Ordinary 1-16.

MINES AND MISCELLANEOUS.—*Improved:* San Pablo Nitrate ¼, Suez Canal ¼, and De Beers 1-16. *Receded:* Elmore's Copper ⅜, Colorado Nitrate ¼, and Eastman's ⅛.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares :—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.		
Consols (2¾) Money	97¼	⅜
Do. Account	97⅜	½
Do. 1905	99	½
New 2½ per Cents	94½	5
Local Loans Stock	102½	¾
India 3½ per Cents	107	½
Do. 4½ p. c. Ru	71¾	2
Egyptian Guar.	100	1
Bk. of England St.	330	3 xd
Met. Bd. Wks. 3½ p.c.	111¼	¾
Do. 3 p. ct. Scrip	101¾	2¼
Birmgham 3½ p. c.	110	11
Leeds 4 per cent.	115	17
Liverpool 3½ p. c.	112	½
Manchester 4 p. c.	125	8
COLONIAL SECURITIES.		
Canada 4 p. c. Reg.	107	9
Canada 3 p. c. Reg.	95½	6½
Cape 4 p c Cons Ins	109½	10½
Ceylon 4 p. c. Ins.	111	13
Mauritius 4 pc Ins.	107	8
Natal 4 p. c. C1937	109	10
N.S Wales Ins 1933	112	14
„ 3½ 1924	101½	2½
NewZlnd 4p.c.Cons.	108	9
Queenslnd 4 p.c. Ins.	109½	10½
S. Austln. 4p.c.Reg.	107½	8½
Victoria 4 p.c. of 1885	111½	12½
W. Austrlia 4p.c.Ins.	108	10
FOREIGN STOCKS.		
Argentn 4½ p.c. 1888	72½	3½
Do. 3½ p.c. Extn.	57	9
Do. Cedulas A	34½	5½
Do. „ B	34½	5½
Austrian Gold	93	5
„ Silver	73	5
Brazilian 4½ 1888	86½	7
Do. 1889 (fully pd)	77	8
Do. „ (partly pd)	13	11 dis
B. Ayres 6 p.c. 1883	97	9
„ Cedulas "I	29	30
„ „ "J	28	9
Bulgarian	89	90
Chilian 4½ pc. 1889	102	4
Costa Rica A	90	2
„ „ B	86	8
Ecuador, New	23¾	4¼
Egypt. State Dom.	103¾	4¼
Do. Unified	94⅜	½
Egypt. Preference	105	¼
Do. Daira Sanieh	84⅛	⅜
French 3 p.c. Rentes	87½	8
Do. 4½ p.c. Rentes	104½	5
Greek 5 p. c. 1881-4	89¼	¾
Do. 4 p. c. Mon.	74¼	¾
Hung. Gold Rentes	85⅜	⅝
Italian	91⅛	¼
Mexican 6 p.c. 1888	95	½
Peruvian 5 p. c. 1872	16⅞	17
Do. 6 p. c.	20	¼
Portuguese	63⅛	⅜
Russian 4 p. c. 1889	94	½
Spanish 4 p. c.	73 1/16	3/16
Turkish, 1854	102	4
Conv. A	39¾	40¼
Do. B	24	¼
Do. D	17¾	⅞ xd
4½ p. c. 1871	96¾	7¼
5 p. c. Defence	102	½
5 p. c. Priority	95	7 xd
Uruguay Unified	72	½
Do. 6 p. c. 1888	85	½
Virginia Funded	45	6
U.S. 4½ p. c.	105	6
BRITISH RAILWAYS.		
Brighton Ordinary	155	7
Do. A	150¾	1
Chatham Ordinary	22⅞	3⅛
Do. Preference	103¼	9¼
Caledonian	120¼	½
Great Eastern	84⅝	⅞
Great Northern	121	3
Do. A	101½	2½

Great Western	161½	¾
Hull and Barnsley	37	½
Lanc. and York	120½	1½
North Western	176¼	½
South Western	150½	1½
Manch. and Sheff.	86	8
Do. A	44⅞	5⅛
Metro. Consolidated	75½	6
Do. District	29¾	30¼
Midland	142	½
North Brit. Pref.	78⅝	⅞
Do. Def.	60¼	½
North Eastern	164½	¾
North Stafford	110	12
South Eastern	129	31
Do. Deferred	102¾	3
Taff Vale	74	6
FOREIGN RAILWAYS.		
Canada Pacific	74¼	½
Cen. Pacific Shares	31½	¾
Chic. Mil. and St. P.	70⅞	1⅛
Denver & R. Grande	15	¼
Do. Preference	46½	7
Illinois Shares	117½	18½
Lake Shore	110	½
Louis & Nash	87	¼
Miss. Kan. & Texas	9⅞	10⅛
N.Y. Central Shares	110¼	¾
New York Ontario	18	¼
N. Y. Erie Shares	25⅞	6⅛
Do. Second Mort.	103¾	4¼
Norfolk & West. Pref	61⅞	2⅛
N.Y., P. & O. 1st M	33⅛	⅜
North Pacific Pref.	75	6
Ohio & Mississippi	20½	1
Pennsylvania Sh.	55¼	¾
Phil & Read Sh.	20⅜	⅝
Union Pacific Sh	64½	¾
Wabash Preferred	31¼	¾
Do. Gen. Mort.	49¾	50¼
Grand Trunk Ord.	10½	¾
Do. First Pref.	72¼	½
Do. Second Pref.	43⅞	9⅛
Do. Third Pref.	26¾	7
Do. Guaranted	77	¼
Mexican Ordinary	37⅜	⅝
Do. First Pref.	118½	19
Ob. do. 2nd Pref.	73¼	¾
Mexican Central	73	½
Mexican National	54	6
Lombardo-Venetian	10⅞	11⅛
Nitrate Railway	14½	15
Taltal	4½	5
B. Ayres & Rosario	158	62
Do. Great Southern	177	82
Central Argentine	157	9
S. Paulo (Braz.)	44	6
BANKS.		
Alliance Bank	14½	15½
City Bank	22½	3½
Colonial	50	2
Consolidated Bank	8½	9
Imperial	19½	20½
Imperial Ottoman	11¼	½
London and County	88	9
Lloyds	27½	8½
Lon. and Westmtr.	70	1
London Joint Stock	40½	1½
Nat. Prov. of Eng.	56½	7½
Provincial of Ireland	24	5
Stnrd. Bk. of S. A	53	4
Union of London	41½	2½
National Discount	11¼	¾
TRUSTS.		
Fn. & Cl. Gov. Df.	135	8
Gov. Stk. Invst. Df.	110	14
Lon. and N.Y. Inv.	6¾	7
Stock Conversion	1½	¾
South African Gold	2¼	½
Trus., Ex., & Sec.	6	½
MINING & LAND.		
Indian Con. Gold	1/9	2/3
Mysore Gold	6 5/16	7/16

Ooregum Gold	2¼	⅜
Cape Copper	3½	⅝
Namaqua	1⅞	2⅛
Mason & Barry	6¼	½
Rio Tinto	16 1/16	3/16
Tharsis	4½	⅝
Montana	1 1/16	3/16
De Beers	16⅜	⅝
Griqualand West	5⅝	⅞
New Jagersfontein	11¼	¾
City and Suburban	5⅜	⅝
Jumper's Gold	6⅜	⅝
Jubilee	4⅝	⅞
Robinson	3	¼
Salisbury	5	½
Sutherland Reef	3½	¾
S. Afcn. Explorata	19	½
Do. New	1⅛	⅝ pm
G. F. of Sth. Africa	4	⅛
Exploring Co.	14	16
Oceana Land	8⅛	⅜
Southern Land	½	¼ pm
Transvaal Land	⅜	⅝ pm
TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE		
Anglo-American	49	50
Do. Preferred	83½	4½
Brazilian Submarine	12½	¾
Direct United States	10½	¾
Eastern	14	¼
Do. Extension	14	¼
Globe Teleg. Trust	8⅝	⅞
National Telephone	5	¼
OMNIBUS AND TRAM		
Lon. Gen. Om.	180	90
London Road Car	5¼	[illegible]
London Street	11¾	12¼
London Tramways	14¾	15¼
North Metropolitan	18½	19
WATERWORKS.		
Chelsea Waterwks.	260	5
East London	209	14
Grand Junction	122	6
Kent	271	6
Lambeth	254	8
New River, New	360	5
Sthwrk & V'xhall	161	5
Tarapaca	8½	9
West Middlesex	260	5
GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT		
Gaslight & Coke A	248	51
Imp. Continental	217	22
South Metropolitan	280	5
Do. B	226	30
Do. C	230	40
London Electric	2⅞	3⅛
Metrpltan Electric	5¾	6
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Allsopp's	7	⅛
Bell's Asbestos	12⅜	⅝
Guinness and Co.	342½	5
Hotchkiss	5¼	⅛
Maxim-Nordenfelt	1⅞	2⅛
Bryant and May	13⅜	⅝
Eastman's Ord	15¾	16
Elmore's Copper, &c	5⅛	⅜
Spratt's Patent	7⅜	⅝
Liverpool Nitrate	11	13
Colorado Nitrate	3¼	⅜
Primitiva Nitrate	14	⅛
Rosario	2½	3⅛
San Pablo	3½	4
San Jorge	5½	6
San Donato	2¾	3⅛
Tamarugal	1¾	2⅛
Salt Union Shares	11⅛	⅜ xd
P. and O. Steam Def.	197	202
Royal Mail Steam	70	3
Hudson's Bay	19⅛	⅜
Suez Canal	91¼	⅜
E. & W. India Docks	16	18
Lon. & St. K. Dock	32	4

"Pall Mall Gazette" Office.

TUESDAY MORNING.

Two papers in the new *English Illustrated* are timely. Those two great lights of the boating world, Mr. W. H. Grenfell and Mr. R. C. Lehmann, contribute accounts of rowing at Oxford and Cambridge, with sketches galore admirably reproduced. The whole system on which the rival eights are selected is described, and very interesting they are to those who are not "in the know." After months, perhaps years, of anxiety and hard work, "the great day dawns." The usual training walk is taken before tubbing and rubbing down, the usual breakfast, the usual preliminary spin to see that all is right, and then the struggle.

***

As the Cambridge cox. has just been removed from his duties, it is interesting to note what Mr. Grenfell has to say on the difficulties of the cox. "In the losing boat, of course, it was all the coxswain's fault. So say the partisans of the losing side. Did you see any one take such a course as Palinurus did? Why, he allowed himself to be driven right into the shallows, and then had to come out again to shoot Hammersmith Bridge, eh?" Poor coxswain! He has been deposed from the high place he once occupied in fact, and still occupies in fiction: he no longer criticises and bullies the straining crew; the places are changed, and in case of failure it is upon the narrow shoulders of the half-starved cox. that a large measure of the blame invariably falls.

***

As regards the much-vexed question of training, Mr. Lehmann says that men who train are still compelled to keep early hours, to eat simple food at fixed times, to abjure tobacco, and to limit the quantity of liquor they absorb. No raw steaks now, but an immense variety in the dishes put before them, though they are warned against gorging. In the old days—that is, the pre-raw-steak days—the crews used to train on egg flip made of gin, beer, and beaten eggs. So says the legend, which, for once, is founded on fact.

***

"Lunnon's h'all right for a bit of a trip, ye know," he said, "but for steady livin' give me H'America!" Those are the patriotic sentiments of Tody Hamilton, one of Barnum's acrobats lately at Olympia. It is added that the circus people have carried nothing from England but the pleasantest of memories and a tendency to misplace their "h's."

***

Why haven't we had the habitual "Spring article" in the morning papers, with the habitual old quotation about "recapture" and "rapture" which leader-writer has borrowed from leader-writer from year to year for a good decade? So some satirical person asked (or something like it) in last week's *Speaker*. And here comes trotting in the *Daily News* not only with the very article in question but (honour bright!) the very authentic old quotation originally thrown off in "the first fine careless rapture" of some newspaper Jefferies in Noah's Ark at the time when the olive branch was brought in.

***

The article in question re-ploughs the oft-ploughed Mendips pleasingly enough in the familiar style. But it's no use the *Daily News* trying to conceal its authorship. The anonymity of Mr. Silas Wegg is a transparent thing. He can't help it—sooner or later, do what he will, he "drops into poetry." Here are the concluding sentences, which, though modestly printed as prose, have been carefully elaborated into the bad blank verse of the Dickensian pathos-passage style:—

> The clouds that slowly drift across the sky
> Are tinged with splendour from the glowing west,
> And shadows darken on the distant hills.

Bravo, Silas!

***

One of the literary lions of the present season is, it seems, to be Mr. Rudyard Kipling. Here are some particulars of that young gentleman's career, given by the *Times* this morning:—

He is even now a very young man, in spite of his seven or eight small volumes; in fact, we believe he is not yet twenty-five. The son of an Englishman who has long been head of the Government School of Art at Lahore, Mr. Kipling was, in the usual way, sent home in early childhood to be educated, and at sixteen or so returned to India to earn his bread. He soon showed that his faculties of keen observation and incisive writing were already developed to an extent far beyond his years. Circumstances appear to have thrown him into journalism, and his talent soon found its proper scope in the stories that he wrote for different Indian papers, especially for the *Week's News*. They made an impression, and when they came to be reprinted Mr. Kipling found himself famous in Indian society as the writer of sketches which were generally accepted as representing, with a fair amount of truth and a great amount of pungency, scenes of a very diverse kind.

***

About Cadogan-gardens: "You have only given one side of the case," writes a correspondent, "and that, in my opinion, the wrong one. Mr. Felix Moscheles is an excellent person, I grant you, and it is unfortunate for him that he should be evicted from his pleasant house. The same remark applies to his neighbour, Mr. Roche. But what about the rest of the dwellers in Cadogan-gardens? Are not they also men and brothers? and why should a large slice be taken out of the Gardens, to the detriment of the houses round them, in order to preserve the literary associations of Mr. Moscheles'? The fact is that Lord Cadogan would have been very glad to leave Mr. Moscheles and Mr. Roche alone, but he was under an old promise to demolish the houses as soon as the leases expired. He loses some £200 or £300, I suppose, in rents by the 'improvement;' Mr. Moscheles and Mr. Roche lose their houses, but the dwellers in the Gardens generally gain so much more open space."

***

Bath severs a link of the "good old times" this week with the death of the last of the old sedan-chairmen. The city described by Lord Lytton as "one of those tranquil ponds in which carp, forgotten by the angler, live to a fabulous age" appears to be shaking off its lethargy. An Art Gallery is under discussion, and forty miles of electric wire have been laid down in readiness for the electric light.

***

A Lincolnshire paper has been pluming itself upon the number of distinguished men that the county can claim as its sons. Here is the list:—"Poet Laureate, Lord Tennyson; Minister for War, Right Hon. E. Stanhope; Minister for Agriculture, Right Hon. H. Chaplin; Judge, Sir J. C. Lawrance; Attorney-General, Sir R. Webster; Assistant Secretary Imperial Institute, Sir John Somers Vine; editor *Daily Chronicle*, Mr. A. E. Fletcher; Proprietor Chancery-lane Safe Deposit, Mr. T. Clarke; Painter, Mr. Logsdail." The editor has a curious conception of the quality of fame, and would probably supplement Byron's definition by an advertisement of the Chancery-lane establishment. But when he is thus liberal in the distribution of laurel, he might have included the great man-milliner, Charles Frederick Worth, who hails from that Lincolnshire Bourne to whose pacific delights no native ever returns by his own desire.

***

"Apropos," writes a correspondent, "of the always vehement and frequently personal criticism (not to say abuse) which Mr. Andrew Lang has so frequently lavished upon those writers who venture to dispute Mr. Rider Haggard's claims to literary excellence, the following paragraph (from the *Athenæum* of this week) may have some interest for your readers:—

> The story on which Mr. Rider Haggard and Mr. Andrew Lang have been working only is to be published, &c., &c., &c.

No one acquainted with Mr. Lang's theories (and practice) upon the obligations of literary friendship will be any longer at a loss to understand the reason and estimate the worth of the warmth with which he has defended the author of 'Mr. Meeson's Will,' and assailed those who thought him the inferior of our greatest novelists. Nay, since Mr. Haggard has had (*teste* Mr. Runciman) so many unacknowledged helpers, may it not be that Mr. Andrew Lang himself is the real author (or hero) of many of those remarkable exploits which are chronicled in the great romances of his friend?" So far our correspondent. But as for "log-rolling" in general, is it any wonder, after the colossal instance of the practice of it by Robert Browning which came to light in the recent sale of autographs, that the lesser men of letters should do likewise?

Burd's Pianos.—25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15s. per month (Second-hand 10s. 6d. per month) on the three years' system. Illustrated List free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 6, SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

COULD WE HAVE GOT OUR COALS FROM BELGIUM?

A Charleroi telegram says:—In consequence of the strike in England orders were received by the managers of all the collieries here from manufacturers in England, as well as from English railway companies, including the London, Chatham, and Dover and South Eastern, for immediate supplies of large quantities of coal. The Coal-owners' Syndicate held a meeting in consequence, at which the conclusion was arrived at that the orders on hand for German and Belgian manufacturers were already so heavy that it would not be possible to promise the fulfilment of any orders for England for two months.—*Daletel*.

LORD TENNYSON'S HEALTH.

The Cowes correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company says the improvement in Lord Tennyson's health has been steadily maintained, and he has been able to take carriage exercise during the past week.

THE LABOUR CONFERENCE AND SUNDAY LABOUR.

The Committee on Sunday Labour intends, at the next plenary sitting of the Conference, to propose that all the States should agree to introduce similar regulations regarding Sunday rest.

"A MORE VALUABLE SECURITY THAN CONSOLS."

The *Times* understand that Mr. Balfour made an important omission in his speech in introducing the Irish Land Bill yesterday evening. "Under the bill the landlord is to receive a security bearing interest at 2¾ per cent., but Mr. Balfour omitted to state that this security *and the interest* would continue for thirty years. It is, therefore, a more valuable security than Consols, having regard to the fact that Two and Three Quarters per Cent. Consols are to be reduced to Two and a Half per Cent. in twelve years.

The *Standard* understands that the Land Purchase Bill consists of ninety clauses, and is, generally speaking, a measure of much complexity. It is the present intention of the Irish party to offer a strong opposition to the second reading of the Land Purchase Bill.

In private conversation Mr. Parnell declares himself strongly opposed to the measure.

PORTRAIT OF MR. STEAD.

Mr. Thaddeus has just finished a three-quarter length portrait of Mr. W. T. Stead. The picture, together with others of Mr. Michael Davitt, Mrs. Samuel Lewis, and Sir Richard Owen, will be on view at Mr. Thaddeus's studio, 64A, Maddox-street, on Friday and Saturday afternoon next. The portrait of Mr. Stead, which has been painted for presentation, is decidedly striking, and is likely to cause much attention amongst his friends.

APPOINTMENTS AT OXFORD.

Mr. C. H. Roberts, of Balliol, has been elected to a Tutorial Fellowship at Exeter. Mr. Roberts was placed in the first class by the classical moderators in 1886, gained a first class in the final honour school of *Literæ humaniores* in 1888, and also a second class in the honour school of modern history in 1889. Mr. Roberts had also made himself favourably known as an "Extension" Lecturer.

Mr. Alexander Macdonald, hon. M.A., has been appointed keeper of the galleries in place of the late Mr. J. Fisher. Mr. Macdonald has been the Master of the Ruskin Drawing School since its establishment nineteen years ago by the then Slade Professor.

Mr. W. Pitt Cobbett, M.A., D.C.L., has been appointed, by the Senate of the University of Sydney, the first Challis Professor of Law in that University. He sailed last week for Sydney to enter on his duties. Mr. Cobbett, who was a member of University College, Oxford, is well known as a law "coach." He is the son of a clergyman in South Australia.

HAPPY EVENINGS FOR BOARD SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Despite the rain, which dripped mercilessly upon their hatless heads and unprotected shoulders, dozens of little girls were dancing to the music of a piano-organ outside Marylebone Board School last night. Inside their brothers were cheering Mr. Justice Stephen's daughter as she showed and explained to them serious and comic views from the magic lantern lent by Mr. George Fayn. But it was not altogether another case of injustice to the weaker sex; for a month or two ago Mrs. Francis Jeune inaugurated the Happy Evenings for the Girls, and until last night, when Lady Iddesleigh presided, it was the boys who were left out in the cold. It did not appear that they were revengeful for the neglect, unless indeed it was shown by the long continued and deafening cheers with which they greeted every fresh effort for their amusement. Their behaviour in other respects left nothing to be desired, as indeed it ought, for the assistance that has been given to the promoters of the movement shows emphatically how anxious people are to afford bright hours to the little ones. Among the latest gifts to the movement is a pianoforte from Mr. Herbert Raphael.

A BIG PRIVATE BILL FIGHT.

One of the biggest private bill fights of this session (says the London correspondent of the *Manchester Courier*) will be between the two great railway companies of Scotland—the North British and the Caledonian. It has come on to an amalgamation bill by one or both of these companies with the Glasgow and South-Western Company, and the struggle promises to be of so severe a character that nearly all the leading counsel at the parliamentary bar have been retained. The Midland Railway Company, which already possesses running powers over the Glasgow and South Western Railway, is an interested spectator of this fight, and although no attempt is proposed to be made to oust the Midland from its present position, the directors have taken steps to see that by the amalgamation scheme its contract will be duly protected. The inquiry promises to be almost as protracted as that which characterized the scheme for the construction of the Manchester Ship Canal.

THE STRIKE OF KENTISH BARGEMEN.

The proposal from the brickmasters to the Kent and Essex bargemen to resume work at the old rates until July has been unanimously rejected by the men. The masters will hold a meeting in London to-day, at which a proposal of a somewhat modified character is expected to be made.

Princess Christian is returning to England in excellent health.

The strike in the North of England engineering trade has been settled.

For the first time since Prince Rudolph's death, the Emperor of Austria on Sunday appeared in a public amusement.

It is announced in Vienna from Belgrade that the Servian Government has decided to fortify at once several places along the Bulgarian frontier.

The income tax paid in the current financial year by railway companies on the amounts distributed in dividends is believed to have been the heaviest paid in recent years.

The Paris Municipal Council has decided in favour of suppressing the parimutuel betting offices in that city, and M. Constans will take steps for their removal except on racecourses.

At the Liverpool assizes, yesterday, Mary Jane Billings, of Stockport, recovered £1,200 damages for the loss of her husband, who was killed on the London and North-Western Railway.

Dr. Hornby, Provost of Eton, will preside at the dinner in honour of the University crews to-morrow evening. Dr. Hornby rowed in the Oxford Eight of 1849.

Mr. T. Fitzroy Fenwick asks us to contradict the statement that any portion of the library collected by his grandfather, the late Sir T. Phillipps, Bart., has been purchased by Cambridge.

"Mr. Gordon Craig," Miss Ellen Terry's son, is to take the part of Moses in the forthcoming performances of "Olivia" at the Lyceum, in which Mr. Terriss will take his former part of the Squire.

Among the Bulgarian officers recently arrested on charges of using seditious language are Captains Mintcheff and Jovanoff and Lieutenant Starneoff. All three are officers of distinction and were believed to be loyal partisans of Prince Ferdinand.

The Battersea branch of the Social-Democratic Federation are making arrangements for a lecture on "Socialism and Christianity," to be delivered in South London by Mr. Herbert Burrows, in reply to Bishop Barry's addresses at the Lambeth Baths.

Miss Ellen Terry (says the *Manchester Guardian*) intends to take a house at Winchelsea at the end of the tour in the provinces in order to devote herself to the study of the part of Lucy, in "The Master of Ravenswood," the new play which Mr. Irving intends to produce this autumn.

A bazaar, which promises to be a big attraction, will be opened in May in aid of the English Church in Paris. It is warmly supported by the French Embassy and French colony in London, and by the English Embassy and colony in Paris. The Princess of Wales has promised to open it.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."—Clarke's world-famed Blood Mixture is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, skin and blood diseases, and sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous. Thousands of testimonials. In bottles, 2s. 9d. and 11s. each of all Chemists. Proprietors, Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company Lincoln. Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and do not be persuaded to take imitations.

MR. GLADSTONE AT THE NATIONAL LIBERAL CLUB.

As no proper accommodation was provided for the representative of the *Pall Mall Gazette* at the dinner given to Mr. Gladstone by the London Liberal members and candidates last night at the National Liberal Club, we cannot give a sketch of the proceedings or report of his speech.

ARCHDEACON DENISON AND "LUX MUNDI."

We hear that the Archdeacon of Taunton will deal with "Lux Mundi" in his charge after Easter. He says:—"I am not going to discuss or enter into any half-manner of dealing with the book. 'Essays and Reviews' and Colenso's book were as nothing to the depth of its injury and wrong."

A BISHOP ON "THE BIGOTRY OF COLONEL SANDYS, M.P."

At the annual meeting of the Chester Free and Open Church Association last night at Chester, the Bishop of Chester, in the course of a very fair speech on the question, recognizing the difficulty as to giving up pew rents where they were practically endowments, condemned strongly the bigotry of Colonel Sandys, M.P., who objected to churches being open daily, because it was the custom in the Church of Rome.

A NEW BALLET AT THE ALHAMBRA.

"Zanetta" is the title of the "ballet divertissement in one tableau," which now concludes the programme at the big variety-theatre on the east side of Leicester-square. The new ballet, which is an enlarged version of "The Alpine Brigands" of former days, is, comparatively speaking, brief and simple in scheme, for it is intended to supplement the more elaborate splendours of "Asmodeus," and not to supersede them. However, like all the productions at this establishment, "Zanetta" enables one to pass a delightful half-hour in gazing upon the most finished terpsichorean evolutions set off by particularly graceful and artistic dresses, and one of the prettiest scenes ever set upon the Alhambra stage. Hordes of brigands and "brigandesses," a band of picturesque villagers from the Alpine heights of the Tyrol, and a regiment of grey-coated soldiers—these are the personal elements of the new ballet, which is furnished with a plot of just sufficient calibre to bear the burden of the spectacular effects evolved by Signor Casati from his highly-coloured inner consciousness. M. Jacobi's music is as tuneful and cleverly-written as ever, the final galop especially being full of character and energy.

DRAWINGS BY THE EMPRESS FREDERICK.

Two drawings by the Empress Frederick are contained in the collection which has been gathered together by the Rev. Samuel Barnett and his energetic wife for the tenth annual exhibition of pictures at St. Jude's, Whitechapel. One has been lent by Sir Morell Mackenzie, to whom it was presented by the Empress herself. It is a painting of oranges, half peeled, on a cloth of velvet pile. The other is a sketch of the present Emperor at the age of fifteen. Hubert Herkomer's portrait of Stanley will undoubtedly attract attention. There are, in addition, several of Vicat Cole's, Ralcliffe's, and Watts' works; and Mr. W. S. Caine, M.P., has sent 101 sketches, one of the results of his recent journey round the world. The exhibition will be opened this afternoon by the Duchess of Albany.

THE MONDAY POPULAR CONCERT.

The interest of last night's concert centred in M. de Greef's second appearance, and more particularly in his rendering of Chopin. No work of the Polish composer is more characteristic, and therefore more difficult to interpret, than the Scherzo in B flat minor. M. de Greef's rendering of this familiar piece was perhaps a surprise to his audience. It is always a question how far the individuality of the player should be subjected to the assumed intention of the composer, and the many who probably thought that M. de Greef's reading erred on the side of subjectiveness, forgot that this particular work is every bar a scherzo in character as well as in name. The Belgian pianist was also heard in Saint Saëns's "Caprice on some of the ballet airs in Gluck's "Alceste," who at least served to display his phenomenal powers of execution. For his encore M. de Greef selected Chopin's valse in D flat. The rest of the programme included Beethoven's magnificent quartet in E minor, the violin and pianoforte sonata in G major (Op. 30), and songs by Mr. Herbert Thorndike, who sang admirably.

GYMNASTICS IN THE CITY.

The large and commodious gymnasium, opened two years ago by the Prince of Wales for the Young Men's Christian Association, presented the appearance of Olympia last night, for, like the champion showman, Mr. Tully had no less than five gymnastic displays at one time. An enormous "Jumbo" which stood in the centre of the hall attracted much attention, and the clever feats of Mr. C. A. McGregor's team upon its back won unstinted applause from the large audience. The running maze, in which 280 joined, had plenty of admirers, who showed their approval by joining every now and then in the loud halloo by which the runners showed their staying power. When it was time for them to be tired the Earl of Meath distributed among the ladies and gentlemen connected with Exeter Hall gymnasium, who have voluntarily taught musical drill to the children in poor districts, certificates of the National Health Society. Other prizes were given, and then the eight winners of the Champion Shield stood up to receive their reward. The names this year are H. Evans, H. E. Jones, J. C. Huggett, C. Henrick, J. Barratt, W. Jones, H. W. Hanson, and A. B. Jones. It is satisfactory that, although a rent of £600 a year is charged for the building, the gymnasium is now nearly self-supporting.

A SEAMSTRESSES' UNION.

There are many difficulties to be overcome by a trade union of seamstresses which proposes to itself to work on the ordinary lines of trade unionism. The Union of Chelsea Seamstresses which met last night, under the presidency of Lord Monkswell, at Chelsea Town Hall, has accomplished much really good work by devoting itself for the greater part to the development of that branch of its functions which is not only the most easily practicable, but is at the same time of the first importance to its members. This is the insurance system, which secures to any member sick or out of work six weeks sick benefit in every year. Lady Dilke, who was the principal speaker, made a special appeal for support in this insurance department. Money is also wanted for the hire of halls and for the purchase of books whereby to found a library. More than anything else is the need of personal help felt. Passing to a lighter strain, Lady Dilke made a proposal which was so warmly received that she was emboldened to dwell upon it with special emphasis. This was a projected scheme of monthly "teas," and it was accompanied by an ingenious plan for making the thing pay. Here is the scheme. Every member shall bring one or more friends, and each friend shall pay sixpence. Nothing could be more magnificently simple. After Lady Dilke came an earnest and deep-mouthed trade unionist—one imbued with the spirit of the thing to his finger tips, desperately and deeply conscious of the difficulties to be faced even by his own trade and unionism in raising the standard of living among these worn and wretched women. He was only decently tolerant of the tea-convention scheme, and there was a slight touch of scorn in his manner as he said that he was "glad to know that the intellect—the fashion, if you like—of the country" had come at last to recognize the righteousness of trade unionist principles, and the value of the true appreciation of the doctrine of self-reliance. All the resolutions were passed unanimously.

Mr. Parnell, who returned to the House last night, was very pale and thin.

Captain Casati returns to Italy from Zanzibar by the French mail on April 3.

The Countess of Rosebery has issued invitations for a reception for Thursday next, 27th.

The Italian Consul-General at Zanzibar has presented the Sultan with a magnificent state carriage as a present from the King of Italy.

The *Conquest* and the *Sonaid*, with a large flotilla of boats, are busily engaged in completely blockading Pemba against the slave trade.

We regret to hear that Dr. A. S. Farrar, Professor of Ecclesiastical History at Durham, is so ill that he is ordered to give up all work for a time, and is going to Greece.

Mr. John Morley has been watching the North Country engineers' strike with the greatest interest, and if it had not been settled yesterday it is extremely probable he would have gone from London to offer his good offices.

A few days ago Mr. Harris announced the subject of his next pantomime, "Dick Whittington." The directorate of the Alhambra has decided that "Beauty and the Beast" shall be its theme.

Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, we are informed, are expected to put in an appearance some time to-morrow (Wednesday) evening at the conversazione of the Marylebone Liberal Associations in the Portman Rooms, Baker-street.

Mrs. E. L. Blanchard, having recovered from her recent illness, is now, we learn, hard at work upon her late husband's biography, based on his diaries, letters, and memoranda left behind him. The work will be edited by Mr. Clement Scott.

Lord Brabourne, who formerly served under Mr. Gladstone as Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen, and first sat in the Upper House as a Liberal, and then upon the cross-benches as an Independent politician, has now settled down amongst the Conservatives immediately behind Lord Salisbury.

CADBURY'S COCOA is absolutely pure and unsampered with. It has stood the keenest analytical tests, and consists of the concentrated essence of the Cocoa bean, the flavour being developed and the aroma improved by a special process of roasting.

The LIST of APPLICATIONS OPENS TO-MORROW (Wednesday), the 26th day of March, 1890, and CLOSES for Town on or before FRIDAY, at 4 p.m., and for the Country and Abroad on SATURDAY.

THE EGYPTIAN MINERALS CORPORATION (LIMITED).

INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES ACTS, 1862 TO 1886, WHEREBY THE LIABILITY OF THE SHAREHOLDERS IS LIMITED TO THE AMOUNT UNPAID ON THEIR SHARES.

CAPITAL £250,000 in 247,500 ORDINARY SHARES of £1 EACH, and 250 FOUNDERS' SHARES of £10 EACH.

PRESENT ISSUE of 147,500 ORDINARY SHARES and 250 FOUNDERS' SHARES, of which Issue the Vendor of the Gebel-Géneffé Concession takes, in part payment of the purchase price for the same, 50,000 fully paid-up Ordinary Shares,(which Shares the Vendor has undertaken not to place on the market for a period of two years, unless previously sanctioned by the Board), and the balance of the Ordinary Shares and 50 of the Founders' Shares are now offered. Payable per Share:—

	Ordinary Shares.	Founders' Shares.
On application	5s.	£2
On allotment	5s.	£4
Fourteen days after allotment	5s.	£2
One month after allotment	5s.	£2

The Founders' shares will receive no dividend in any year until the Ordinary shares have received 10 per cent. for that year. The Founders' shares will then, subject to the provision for a reserve fund, receive half of the profits remaining available for dividend. 200 of the Founders' shares have already been subscribed, and a list of some of these subscribers accompanies this prospectus. The remaining fifty of the Founders' shares are now offered, and the first fifty applicants for Ordinary shares of not less than 500 each shall be entitled to apply for and have allotted to them one of such Founders' shares in respect of every 500 Ordinary shares applied for and allotted to them.

DIRECTORS.

Lord ALFRED SPENCER CHURCHILL, J.P., D.L. (Deputy-Chairman of the East London Railway), 16, Rutland-gate, S.W., Chairman.
JOSEPH MYLCHREEST, Esq. (late of the Diamond Fields, Kimberley), White House, Kirk Michael, Isle of Man.
Sir J. R. SOMERS VINE, D.L., F.R.G.S., F.S.S., Vernon House, Dulwich, S.E.
Major-General JOHN MACDONALD, F.R.G.S., The Manor House, Southwick, and 31, Lansdowne-crescent, Cheltenham.
JOHN MACLEAN, Esq., C.E., 17A, Great George-street, Westminster, S.W.; and Kegworth, Derby.
W. MORLEY PEGGE, Esq., 4, Princes-mansions, Victoria-street, S.W.

EGYPTIAN BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

Mons. le Comte ZIZINIA, Maison Rouge, Ramleh, Egypt (Chairman).
A. T. DE DUMRLEICHER, Esq., Consul-General of Denmark, Alexandria.
C. H. BOLANACHI, Esq., Merchant, Alexandria.
JEAN G. PESMAZOGLU, Esq., Banker, Alexandria and Cairo.
ALEXANDER G. ADIB, Esq., Place Mehemet Ali, Alexandria.

BANKERS.—The LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK (LIMITED), 41, Lothbury, E.C., and its Branches.
LONDON SOLICITOR.—GEORGE C. LEA, Esq., 13, Old Jewry-chambers, E.C.
LEGAL ADVISER IN EGYPT.—HENRY CURMI, Esq., LL.D., Barrister-at-Law, Alexandria.
BROKERS.—HURST DANIELL and CO., 11, Copthall-court, E.C.
SURVEYOR.—SPENCER CHADWICK, Esq., 17, Parliament-street, S.W.
ENGINEER.—THOMAS VERNON, Esq., C.E., M.E., 13, Victoria-street, S.W.
AUDITORS.—TURQUAND, YOUNGS, WEISE, BISHOP, and CLARKE, 41, Coleman-street, E.C.
SECRETARY.—Mr. T. HAYES SHEEN.
SECRETARY TO EGYPTIAN BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.—Mr. GEORGE ADIB.
OFFICES.—WESTMINSTER CHAMBERS, 13, VICTORIA STREET, S.W.

PROSPECTUS.

This Corporation is formed for the purpose of securing concessions of, and acquiring and developing, either directly or by means of subsidiary companies, land, gold, silver, iron, salt, and other mineral properties and rights, and for various other purposes, as set forth in the memorandum of association. The principal field of operation will be Egypt.

Egypt, which is at present in an almost undeveloped state, presents a magnificent field to an association founded on the plan of this Corporation, and is extremely rich in mineral wealth, whilst Egyptian credit has, during the past few years, become re-established with phenomenal rapidity, due to the policy of firm administration which the Government has adopted and continues to pursue. Opportunities are now presented of acquiring valuable concessions which, unless embraced without delay, may not occur again.

The Directors have already succeeded in securing the extensive and very valuable mineral concession of Gebel-Géneffé and its dependencies, the wealth of which is incalculable, situate in one of the most accessible positions in Egypt, and covering an area of 96,000 fedans, equal to about 92,000 English acres. This concession has the remainder of a period of forty years from 1890 to run, during which time no rent, dues, royalties, or payments of any kind (other than ordinary rates and taxes established in the country) are payable. The climate is very dry, with a pure atmosphere and healthy air, the elevations being about 1,000 feet above the level of the sea.

The area the subject of the concession is rich in cements, plasters, marble, alabaster, lithographic stone, lime, silicates, kaolin, hematite, porphyries, sulphur, salt, saltpetre, manganese, magnesia, jaspers, emeralds, agates, and other mineral deposits.

The Egyptian Governmental engineers, E. Meline and Ibrahim Linant, have reported upon Gebel-Géneffé to the Egyptian Government. An extract from their report is as follows:—"Mount Géneffé is rich in sulphate of lime (there are large tracts full of it), in plaster, in clays of various tints, which, mixed with lime, make excellent cements; in sandstone, in marble, in alabasters; the seams of the latter appear to be of great richness."

Mr. Giora, Surveyor to the Suez Canal, has also inspected and reported in a most satisfactory manner upon the concession. As to the working of the quarries, he says:—"It would offer no kind of difficulty and could be carried out very economically on account of the proximity of the railway, which runs, so to say, at the very foot of the mountain, and of the fresh-water canal. The land is rich in that which in Egypt at the present day is of the very first necessity; moreover, it is magnificently situated, and not to be exhausted for years and years."

The Directors, considering it desirable to have the reports by Messieurs Ollandini and Guiter verified by an English engineer of established reputation, sent out Mr. Thomas Vernon, C.E., M.E., of Westminster, who, after a careful survey, has entirely confirmed the foregoing statements. A copy of his report also accompanies the prospectus.

The formation of a depot at Suez will secure the Indian and Colonial market without the payment of canal dues; this saving alone, equal to about 7s. 3d. per ton, will of itself form a source of great profit on goods for India, China, Australia, and the Eastern and Southern markets.

Should this Corporation decide to work all the concession themselves the remaining £100,000 of authorised capital, or so much of it as may be required, is available for issue; but having regard to the great wealth, area, and extent of the concession, it may be found desirable to work some of the various products by separate undertakings, each possessing separate capital and management, in which case the premiums and royalties derivable from this mode of working the mineral products will greatly augment the profits of this Corporation.

Mr. Ollandini has estimated the expenditure requisite to develop the whole of the concession at £40,000, and has dealt in detail with the cost of working in the first instance a portion only, as to which he points out the places to be developed, and the precise nature of the work to be undertaken during the first twelve months, and definitely asserts that an expenditure of £27,600 and the employment of a working capital of £28,400 would result in a gross yield of £109,237. Deducting from this sum the working capital £28,400, and by way of prudence setting aside 20 per cent. of the balance, or £16,167, to meet contingencies, and create a reserve fund, £65,670 remains available. Thus showing a dividend of nearly 30 per cent. on the ordinary shares.

The preceding figures deal with the development of a portion only, but if the whole be at once proceeded with Mr. Ollandini estimated the certain profits to be realized in the first year following the plan sketched by him at £5,000 for every £4,000 of the capital employed.

Mr. Vernon's calculations annexed to his report herewith are even more favourable, and show that he is of opinion larger profits will be realized. He also says:—"I fully agree with all the deductions arrived at by Mr. Ollandini as to the mineral deposits upon the concession, which I consider exceedingly rich, and also as to the facilities for transit, developing, and working. As to the facilities for transit, the concession could not possibly have been more conveniently situated. I consider Mr. Ollandini under-estimates rather than otherwise the profits to be derived. I am of opinion that the consideration of the figures shown by the Board of Trade returns as appearing in the last Parliamentary Blue book confirms the view I take; for instance, dealing only with cements and plasters, it will be found the shipments from England alone are as follows:—

Country.	Tons.	Value.
China	4,200	£6,839 0 0
Japan	14,826	25,391 0 0
Egypt	10,685	18,652 0 0
British India—		
Bombay and Scinde	4,303	8,553 0 0
Madras	2,907	5,136 0 0
Bengal and Burmah	12,494	23,552 0 0
Australasia, viz.—		
Victoria	41,621	80,053 0 0
New South Wales	36,742	73,683 0 0
Queensland	17,755	32,244 0 0
New Zealand	10,144	20,502 0 0
Other Colonies	6,886	12,060 0 0
	162,583	£306,665 0 0
The United States of America—	136,088	£249,074 0 0

This Corporation is in a position to obtain other concessions, of which the Directors deem it at present undesirable to give particulars, but after due investigation they will secure such of them as are valuable for working by this or subsidiary companies.

An official quotation on the Stock Exchange will be applied for in due course.

Prospectuses and forms of application can be obtained at the Offices of this Corporation, and from the Bankers, Brokers, Auditors, and Solicitors to the Corporation, and copies of the reports and contract above-mentioned, as also the Memorandum and Articles of Association, can be seen at the Offices of this Corporation.

22nd March, 1890.

LIST OF FOUNDERS.

The Right Hon. Lord Brabourne, P.C.
Lord Alfred Spencer Churchill, D.L., J.P.
Colonel J. T. North, Eltham, Kent.
Right Hon. Lord Randolph Churchill, P.C., M.P.
His Grace the Duke of Marlborough.
The Most Noble the Marquess of Tweeddale, Governor of the Council, Bank of Scotland, and Chairman of the North British Railway.
Baron D'Erlanger, Banker.
Reuben David Sassoon, Esq., Merchant and Banker.
Sir J. R. Somers Vine, D.L., F.R.G.S., F.S.S.
The Right Hon. Sir W. T. Marriott, P.C., Q.C., M.P.
W. Farquhar, Esq. (Herries, Farquhar, and Co., Bankers).
Sir Myles Fenton, J.P., South Eastern Railway.
Sir W. Guyer Hunter, K.C.S.I., M.P.
Major-General Macdonald, F.R.G.S., Cheltenham.
Joseph Mylchreest, Esq., Isle of Man.
John MacLean, Esq., C.E., Derby.
Major-General Geo. E. Keate.
The Hon. Fredk. Hanbury Tracey, M.P.
Major-General Ralph Young, R.E., J.P.
Colonel C. Howard Vincent, C.B., M.P.
Sir Frederick Abel, C.B., D.C.L., Dr.Sc., F.R.S.
Professor Dewar, F.R.S., Jacksonian Professor of Chemistry in the University of Cambridge.
Sir Nicholas Elphinstone, Bart.
The Hon. Alan de Tatton Egerton.
William Oulton, Esq., J.P., Banker, Liverpool.
J. Henniker Heaton, Esq., M.P.
Bennet Burleigh, Esq., late of Egypt and the Soudan.
Woods Pacha, Admiral of the Turkish Fleet, Constantinople.
Spencer Chadwick, Esq., 17, Parliament-street, S.W.
Captain Francis Pavy, South Kensington, S.W.
Alfred Mellor Watkin, Esq., J.P., Folkestone.
W. H. Preece, Esq., F.R.S., C.E., Wimbledon.
W. Mewburn, Esq., D.L., J.P., Banbury, Oxon.
George Howell, Esq., M.P.
George Middleton Kiell, Esq., Merchant, New Broad-street, E.C.
Stanley Spooner, Esq., Strand, W.C.
W. Morley Pegge, Esq., Westminster, S.W.
H. C. Richards, Esq. (Messrs. Giles, Loder, and Co., Limited).
T. H. Dolbey, Esq., Barrister-at-law, Temple, E.C.
William Bohm, Esq., Solicitor, 23, Old Jewry, E.C.
Messrs. Hurst Daniell and Co., 11, Copthall-court, E.C.
W. Cochrane, Esq., C.E., Newcastle-on-Tyne.
George C. Lea, Esq., Solicitor, London.
Henry Grey, Esq., Secretary Railway Defence Association.
D. Q. Steel, Esq., Solicitor, Liverpool.
Ernest Spencer, Esq., 3, Knaresboro'-place, S.W.
Messrs. Mackay and Cornish, Solicitors, Liverpool.
Phineas Simon Abraham, Esq., M.D.
James Judd, Esq., J.P.
Messrs. Langton and MacConnal, Liverpool.
A. Gordon Salamon, Esq., Analytical Chemist.
Charles G. Millar, Esq., J.P., Melbourne.
Charles Barry, Esq., Architect, Westminster, S.W.
William Judd, Esq., Fern Bank, Lordship-lane, S.E.
Messrs. Bemrose and Sons, Derby.
H. E. Lyons, Esq., Liverpool.
Henry Edge, Esq., Blackburn.
Henry R. Armstrong, Esq., 3, Great Winchester-street, E.C.
H. J. Barrett, Esq., Director, Metropolitan Railway.
Charles Seymour Grenfell, Esq., Merchant, City.
Frederick Sassoon, Esq., Merchant and Banker.
Imperial and Foreign Investment and Agency Corporation (Limited).
Louis Brennan, Esq., Engineer.
Arthur David Sassoon (David Sassoon and Co.), Banker and Merchant.
C. Weeding Skinner, Esq., Theydon Bois, Essex.
And others.

THE WINDSOR ELECTION.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

The fight at Windsor will be a very hard one, but there are circumstances which offer distinct encouragement to the Liberals. In 1868 of course Mr. Eykyn, a Liberal, was returned by a majority of 98; but in 1874 Mr. Robert Richardson-Gardner put an end to Liberal representation, and has ever since held his own against all comers. Indeed, in 1886 he was returned unopposed. Mr. Richardson-Gardner owns some 400 houses in the division; he has gained a reputation as a generous landlord, and his wife's influence was not small. Since Mrs. Richardson-Gardner's death last year her husband seems to have comparatively neglected the constituency, and has consequently, his political opponents say, been very badly treated by his party. It is significant that in a pathetic retiring address dated from Cannes he makes no political allusions whatsoever, nor does he in any way recommend his successor, Mr. Francis Tress Barry. This gentleman is justice of the peace, and lives in the neighbourhood of Windsor, in which he owns a good deal of property. He is barely on the right side of seventy, and is chairman of the Mason and Barry Copper Company, and has not been very prominent in local politics.

In Mr. William Henry Grenfell the Liberals have secured the *beau idéal* of a popular candidate. He is a first-rate specimen of a sound mind in a sound body. He was torn away from the congenial task of coaching the Oxford Eight last week to the worry of a hard fight in response to a perfectly unanimous invitation. He was a Harrow boy and Oxford man. At College he was president of the University rowing and running clubs. He was in the Harrow eleven, and in the Oxford eight. Twice he swam Niagara, and was one of the eight who rowed across to France in a skiff. He acted as correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* in the Soudan, and was also one of the companions of the late Mr. Gilbert Leigh on the ill-fated American tour in which the latter lost his life, and helped to carry the body—which he himself found, at the foot of the precipice over which Mr. Leigh had fallen—scores of miles to civilized parts. More than one biography of him, although he is quite young, has already been written, and he is himself a journalist. An article from his pen appears in the new number of the *English Illustrated*. He has been through four elections and two petitions (in both of which he obtained costs), and was a member of Mr. Gladstone's administration and private secretary to Sir William Harcourt when Sir William was Chancellor of the Exchequer. He voted for the Home Rule Bill, although he knew it would cost him his seat at Salisbury. Mr. Grenfell is well known in Windsor (he lives in the neighbourhood), for which his father previously sat. The Liberals are fortunate in having Mr. Francis Adams as agent, as he has a successful record to boast—at Spalding, Northwich, Rochester, &c. The electorate is considerably larger than in 1885, the present number being 2,700 odd.

SCHWEITZER'S

COCOATINA

THE BEST AND PUREST

COCOA

AND CHEAPEST

IN THE END

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Messrs. LATTIMER, CRICK, and CO. beg to state that they have OPENED PREMISES at 87, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN, for the sale of the new

GOODYEAR WELTED BOOTS and SHOES.

Legion of Honour, 1878. Royal Portuguese Knighthood, 1883. Gold Medals at principal Exhibitions.
JOHN BRINSMEAD AND SONS' Patent Sostenente PIANOS are for sale, hire, and on the three years' system. "The perfection of touch, tone, and durability."—18, 20, 22, Wigmore-street, London, W. Lists free.

BORD'S PIANOS. 25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15s. per month (Second-hand 10s. 6d. per month) on the three years' hire system. Illustrated Lists free, of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, Southampton-row, Holborn, London, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

THE BOAT RACE.

NEGRETTI AND ZAMBRA. TWO AND THREE GUINEA RACE GLASSES.
HOLBORN VIADUCT, E.C.
Branches:—45, CORNHILL; 122, REGENT-STREET; Photographic Studio, CRYSTAL PALACE, SYDENHAM.
New Illustrated Price List free by post.
Telephone, 6,583;
Telegraphic Address: "Negretti, London."

ARMY AND NAVY HOUSE FURNISHING COMPANY HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM.
Co-operative Prices, Monthly or Quarterly Payments.
PROSPECTUS—20½, REGENT-STREET, LONDON.

INFLUENZA.
ONLY EFFICIENT PREVENTIVE against this prostrating epidemic.

SODEN MINERAL PASTILLES
Prevent and cure BRONCHIAL CATARRH. Never has a medicine so soon become the most popular household remedy. The highest medical authorities recommend and prescribe Soden Mineral Pastilles as most efficacious for affections and diseases of the Throat, Chest, Lungs, and Consumption.

SODEN MINERAL PASTILLES
Prevent and Cure THROAT IRRITATION.—Sir MORELL MACKENZIE writes:—"I regard them as extremely valuable in obstinate Catarrhal Affections of the Throat, and very useful in cases of Throat Consumption. They are especially beneficial in catarrhal diseases of the air passages."

INFLUENZA.—Only use

SODEN MINERAL PASTILLES.
Prevent and cure SORE THROATS.

THE SODEN MINERAL PASTILLES, a pure produce of nature, gained from the world-renowned medicinal springs of Bath Soden, are prepared under the strictest control of the Royal Sanitary Councillor and celebrated Physician, Dr. W. Stoeltzing. See each box has Dr. W. Stoeltzing's signature and our Trade Mark (Two Globes, Cross and Crescent). Price 1s. 1½d., or 15 stamps, of the SODEN MINERAL PRODUCE CO., Ld., 52, Bread-street, London, E.C.

FREDK. SPENCER,
STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
155, FENCHURCH-STREET,
LONDON, E.C.
HANDSOME PROFITS HAVE
RESULTED FROM MY
LAST RECOMMENDATIONS.
ENORMOUS PROFITS ARE
FREQUENTLY MADE BY
DEALING IN STOCK
AND SHARES.
EVERY SPECULATOR AND
INVESTOR SHOULD READ
MY GUIDE FOR SPECULATORS,
POST FREE.

RUPTURE

(HERNIA).

All sufferers from this dangerous complaint should know that Mr. C. B. HARNESS'

WASHABLE TRUSSES

And other Hernia Appliances are made to suit every form of Rupture, and are positively guaranteed to give

IMMEDIATE RELIEF.

An experienced and skilful Surgeon attends daily, and examines patients, free of charge, at the
ELECTROPATHIC AND ZANDER INSTITUTE of the MEDICAL BATTERY Co., Limited,
52, OXFORD ST., LONDON, W.
(Corner of Rathbone Place.

A Wonderful Medicine.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness and Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes. Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try One Box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

For Females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system.

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in the human machine. They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action with the rosebud of health the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS testified continually by members of all classes of society; and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the World.*

Prepared only, and Sold Wholesale, by the Proprietor, Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—The joys of home fade before disease; sickness and sorrow are constant companions; though in most cases their tenures are short when Holloway's remedies are used to dispossess them. These medicaments can be confidently recommended to invalids as the easiest and safest means of purifying all that is good and casting out all that is corrupt, externally and internally.

NOTICE.—Have you a Cough? OWBRIDGE'S LUNG TONIC will CURE it. Have you a Cold? A dose at bedtime will remove it.

"I write to thank you for the inestimable benefit I have derived from taking your Lung Tonic, which I would not be without on any account. I have recommended it to a great many, who now take it with similar result."—J. REDFEARM, Hill Top, Dalton, Huddersfield.

Prepared by W. T. OWBRIDGE, Hull. Sold in bottles by all Chemists, &c., at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

KEATING'S LOZENGES

Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.

Sold in Tins, 13½d. each.

MASSAGE.—Skilled Masseurs supplied by the hour to gentlemen at their own residences.
THE HAMILTON ASSOCIATION,
67, Park-street, Grosvenor-square.

The SUBSCRIPTION LISTS will OPEN on TUESDAY, the 25th day of March instant, and CLOSE on or before FRIDAY, the 28th day of March, for Town, and at 10 A.M. on SATURDAY, the 29th day of March, for the country.

The following are only a few of the many main Streets and Squares, &c., within less than a mile radius of the Stores, which are about half-way between Oxford-circus and Marble Arch:—

Portland-place	Weymouth-street
Regent-street	Haymarket
Piccadilly	Pall-Mall
Piccadilly-circus	Trafalgar-square
Oxford-street	St. James's-street
Tottenham-court-road	Upper Berkeley-street
Marylebone-road	Grosvenor-place
Gower-street	Curzon-street
Cavendish-square	Gloucester-place
Grosvenor-square	Baker-street
Portman-square	Bond-street
Bedford-square	Jermyn-street
Berkeley-square	Albemarle-street
St. James's-square	Conduit-street
Euston-road	South Audley-street
Grafton-street	Lowndes-square
Albany-street	Sloane-street
Great Portland-street	Bruton-street
Fitzroy-square	Knightsbridge-road, etc., etc.
Devonshire-street	

THE GENERAL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE STORES (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1886.

Capital £100,000 in 100,000 Shares of £1 each. Payable—Two Shillings on Application; Six Shillings on Allotment; Four Shillings one month after Allotment; and the balance as may be required in calls of not more than Four Shillings each, and at not less than One Month's Notice, with option of payment in full on Allotment.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Lieut.-Colonel A. M. Arthur, Director of the Star Life Assurance Society, London.
Charles Bradley, Esq., Wotton Grange, Feltham, Middlesex.
Major-General John Bates, Blandford House, Marlborough-road, N.W., London.
J. G. Garson, Esq., M.D., 14, Suffolk-street, Pall Mall, S.W., London.
Major G. De Winton, South Norwood, S.E.
With power to add to their number.

BANKERS.—The London and Westminster Bank (Limited), Lothbury, E.C., London, and Branches.
SOLICITORS. Messrs. Sweetland and Greenhill, 23, Fenchurch-street, E.C.
BROKERS.—Messrs. Alfred J. Schwabe and Co., 9, Old Broad-street, E.C., and Stock Exchange.
ANALYST.—Charles William Heaton, Esq., F.I.C., F.C.S., Professor of Chemistry, Charing Cross Hospital.
SECRETARY (pro. tem.)—Mr. W. Langton.
OFFICES.—The Stores, 365 and 367, Oxford-street, W. (West-end), and 11, Queen Victoria-street, E.C. (City).

PROSPECTUS.

The value of Shares in Co-operative Enterprises as an Investment cannot be better illustrated than by a reference to the present price of Shares in the principal of such institutions. The two classes of Shares in the Army and Navy Co-operative Society (Limited) range from £19 to £25 as the value of the £1 Shares. The £10 Shares of the Civil Service Supply Association (Limited) (on which 2s. 6d. is paid) are worth upwards of £25, whilst the added profits to each of the £2 Shares of the Civil Service Co-operative Society (Limited) amount to upwards of £80 per Share or thereabouts, and it may shortly be said that a like success in a proportionate degree has attended all well-managed kindred establishments.

Co-operative institutions were created to provide for the associated members (principally confined to the Services) first-class articles, at prices as near to prime cost as practicable, having regard to the expenses of management, but without any special consideration of profit. It, however, soon became evident that not only could this object be obtained, but that the large turnover realized a considerable profit to the proprietors; hence shares in Co-operative undertakings are now amongst the most favoured of general investments.

It is proposed by this Company to establish a General Service Co-operative Store which shall not be confined to any particular class, but shall be open to all customers, in a locality of London second to none for surroundings tending to assist the success of such an institution, and with that view most eligible premises have been secured in the best part of Oxford-street easily accessible from all parts of the metropolis. They are situated in the immediate proximity of the principal fashionable squares and streets of the West-end, and with a continuous stream of omnibuses passing the main entrance of the Stores.

The premises occupy the large superficial area of about 7,000 feet, and being readily adaptable to the purpose for which they are acquired, no long delay need take place in the commencement of the business.

A sketch of the building accompanies the prospectus, with a plan of its immediate neighbourhood.

The management of the Stores will be entrusted to experienced and skilful persons for each department. Applications from gentlemen who have held high positions in some of the principal London undertakings of a kindred nature have been received, and are awaiting the consideration and selection of the Directors, who have deemed it advisable not to fetter the Company with any permanent appointment in the first instance.

A growing necessity and demand on the part of purchasers is that they shall be satisfied as to the character, quality, purity, and genuineness of the articles they purchase. To meet this demand the services of skilled experts and analysts will be secured.

To meet the requirements of customers living at a distance from the Stores, a delivery of goods, carriage free, to all parts of London, and for parcels amounting to £2 and upwards carriage free to any distance within 100 miles of the Stores, will be established.

Deposit accounts will be opened and interest at 5 per cent. per annum allowed on quarterly balances.

A large and well selected stock of goods of every day requirement will be kept, and Catalogues with lists of prices will be forwarded on application to customers.

The profits will be thus divided: 65 per cent. to the Shareholders; 10 per cent. to the Directors; 10 per cent. to the emyloyés of the Stores; and 15 per cent. to a Reserve Fund.

As to the probability of profit on the capital invested it suffices to say that the profits made by seven of the principal London Co-operative Stores in 1889 amounted to upwards of £219,000.

Of these the Army and Navy Co-operative Society (Limited), have paid 5 per cent. dividends, and in 1888 a Cash Bonus equal to 100 per cent.

The net profits for the half-year ending 31st December, 1889, of the Civil Service Supply Association (Limited), were at the rate of £46,000 per annum. Those of the Army and Navy Auxiliary Co-operative Supply Association (Limited) at the rate of £21,208, the value of the £1 shares having been quoted at £5 to £5 10s.

The terms of purchase of the twenty-one years' lease of the premises for the Stores have been fixed at £15,000, part in cash and part in Shares, and a rental of £1,890 with the option on the part of the Company to extend the Lease until the year 1940 on payment of an agreed sum in consideration of which the rent will be reduced to the annual sum of £425.

The following contracts have been entered into:—(1) dated the 19th day of March, 1890, between A. Ascherberg and W. F. Shaw, and (2) dated the 19th March, between W. F. Shaw and the Company. Arrangements may have been entered into which may constitute contracts within the meaning of the 38th section of the Companies Act, 1867. Applicants for Shares must therefore be deemed to waive the insertion of any particulars of such arrangements or contracts, whether under the above section or otherwise.

Application will be made for a quotation on the Stock Exchange as soon as possible.

Applications for Shares may be made by letter or on the form accompanying the Prospectus, and forwarded, with a remittance for the amount of the deposit, to the Bankers of the Company, or to the Secretary, at the Offices of the Company, 11, Queen Victoria-street, E.C., or at the Stores, 365 and 367, Oxford-street, W. If the whole amount applied for by any applicant be not allotted, the surplus amount paid on deposit will be appropriated towards the sum due on allotment, and where no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full.

Prospectuses and forms of application may be obtained at the Offices of the Company, or of the Bankers, Brokers, or Solicitors of the Company, also at all the Branch Offices of the London and Westminster Bank (Limited).

London, March 25th, 1890.

PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE,

19, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.,
AND
57, CHARING CROSS, S.W.

WESTMINSTER FIRE OFFICE,
27, KING-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN.
Founded A.D. 1717. Losses promptly paid.
Insurances arranged by Telephone No. 3,692
CHARLES ROUSE BROWNE, Secretary.

THE FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).
Chief Office: 90, CANNON-STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Capital fully subscribed, £800,000.
Chairman, Sir R. N. FOWLER, Bart., M.P.
POLICIES falling due at LADY DAY should be renewed on or before the 9th April.
DAVID LAWRIE, General Manager.

INSTITUTED A.D. 1696.
HAND-IN-HAND INSURANCE SOCIETY.
(MUTUAL, both FIRE and LIFE.)
LIFE.—Profits divided Annually.
FIRE.—Quinquennially or Septennially.
Bonuses Large. Expenses Moderate. No Personal Liability.
ANNUAL INCOME, £318,609.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS, £2,362,265.
No. 26, New Bridge-street, E.C.

LONDON LIFE ASSOCIATION.
Established 1806.
ASSURANCE FUND FOUR MILLIONS.
Mutual Assurance at Least Cost.
81, KING WILLIAM STREET, E.C.

DEATH AND DISABLEMENT BY ACCIDENT.
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY assures £1,000 at death and full benefits at £4 per annum.
HON. EVELYN ASHLEY, Chairman.
ANNUAL INCOME, £250,000.
80,0000 Annual Policyholders.
INVESTED CAPITAL and RESERVE FUND, £285,000.
COMPENSATION PAID, £2,750,000.
West-End Office:—8, Grand Hotel-buildings, W.C.
Head Office: 64, Cornhill, London, E.C.
WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

Established 1868.
THE LIBERATOR BUILDING SOCIETY.
BUDGE-ROW, CANNON-STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Reserve Fund............£85,000
FIVE PER CENT. PAID ON SHARES (£30 each), and on deposits of £500 and upwards made for fixed terms.
DEPOSITS of £3 and upwards at ONE MONTH'S NOTICE, FOUR PER CENT.
For particulars apply to the Secretary,
F. H. ROCKE.

MONARCH INVESTMENT BUILDING SOCIETY. Established 1867.
Total advances made exceed £1,385,685.
DEPOSITS received at 3½ and 4 per cent., subject to arrangement as to withdrawal.
DIVIDENDS paid half-yearly through the post.
For forms of application apply to
W. H. MAYERS, Secretary.
Offices: 23, Finsbury-circus, E.C.

INDIAN RAILWAY 4 PER CENT. DEBENTURE STOCK

DELHI, UMBALLA, KALKA RAILWAY COMPANY (LIMITED).

CAPITAL (Fully Subscribed).......... £800,000
DEBENTURE ISSUE sanctioned by the Secretary of State in Council of India £300,000

ISSUE of £200,000 DEBENTURE STOCK, bearing 4 per Cent. Interest, and redeemable at 102 per cent. in 1916.

The total Capital of the Company was subscribed in January, 1889. Construction was at once commenced, and it is expected that the line will be OPENED in OCTOBER NEXT, anticipating by more than a year the period originally estimated.

The Shares now stand in the market at over 10 per cent. premium.

£100,000 of the authorized Debenture issue has been reserved to meet future requirements (as stated in the original Prospectus) for unforeseen contingencies and additional accommodation if required. Of the present issue, £75,000 has been already subscribed, and will be allotted in full.

The Debenture Stock is secured by a Mortgage to Trustees by Deed, dated 22nd March, 1890, of all the rights and interests of the Company under its Contract with the Secretary of State in Council of India, which can be inspected at the Offices of the Solicitors to the Company, Messrs. Sanderson, Holland, and Adkin, 46, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.

Messrs. MATHESON and CO., 3, LOMBARD-STREET, E.C., now INVITE SUBSCRIPTIONS, on the form attached to the Prospectus for the balance, viz., £125,000, at 105 per cent., payable as follows:—

10	per cent. on	application.
25	,,	allotment.
30	,,	31st May.
20	,,	30th August.
20	,,	29th November.

The SUBSCRIPTION LISTS OPEN on TUESDAY, the 25th inst., and CLOSE on or before THURSDAY, the 27th instant.

Payments in full will be received under discount at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, on any Tuesday, between the hours of 11 and 3

3, Lombard-street, London, 24th March, 1890.

THE CITY OF MELBOURNE BANK (LIMITED).

Capital, 400,000 Shares of £5 each		£2,000,000
Issued 200,000 Shares:—		
Paid up	£500,000	
Uncalled	500,000	1,000,000
Reserve Fund		370,000

LONDON OFFICE.—117, Bishopsgate-street Within.
BANKERS.—Bank of England, Royal Bank of Scotland. Dublin: Messrs. Guinness, Mahon, and Co.
All banking business in connection with the Australian colonies transacted.
Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application.
EDMUND ROUSE, Manager.

HOUSES, Furnished and Unfurnished, and all descriptions of business premises, to be let or sold in London and country; valuable selections of building land also on hand. Particulars free, of H. C. HALLIDAY, Land and Estate Agent, 65 and 66, Chancery-lane, W.C., and Hendon.

SPLENDID OPENING for a SCHOOL (Boys or Girls), or private occupation. A long lease would be granted, with option of purchasing the freehold, and additional premises built if required, on most advantageous terms of payment. Splendid modern detached RESIDENCE, COTTAGE, and STABLING, known as Highfield, Eaton Park, Winchmore Hill, G.N.R.; seven minutes walk from two stations, thirty minutes ride of King's-cross, Moorgate, or Broad-street; near to Southgate, Enfield, and Palmer's-green. Red-bricked house, approached from main road by carriage drive, and contains on three upper floors thirteen bed and dressing rooms, largest 23 by 15.3; also a large dormitory or billiard room, 24 by 18, fitted with bath; two box closets, two linen or dress closets; two w.c.'s on ground floor and basement, spacious tiled entrance-hall, lofty dining-room 243 by 20, with steps to garden, drawing-room 23 by 16, morning room, library or study, cloak room, lavatory, very large light kitchen, scullery, dairy, larder, pantry, butler's pantry, housemaid's closet, w.c., wine and coal cellars, and splendid store room, detached from house. Cottage containing two bedrooms, sitting room, kitchen, w.c. also adjoining, a two-stalled stable, coach-house, with two men's rooms over. Two storerooms and hay loft. N.B.—The stable could be converted into a splendid schoolroom about 28 ft. square at small cost, or enlarged. Grounds, tennis-lawn, kitchen garden, crowded with fruit trees. Greenhouse and cucumber-house. An adjoining paddock can be rented. All the above in thorough repair; newly decorated. Gas and water laid on. Can be viewed and particulars obtained by giving card to caretaker on above.

TO AGENTS representing Firms, Publishers.—Exceptional opportunity for taking convenient, commodious, light and lofty OFFICES in double building, comprising large shop and extra large dry cellar, back entrance, noble approach to upper floors, containing twenty rooms three lavatories, tiled hearths, gas and electric light. Splendidly decorated. Rent, £75 per annum including rates and taxes. No agents. St. Dunstan's-chambers, 10 and 11, Fetter-lane, Fleet-street, E.C. Long lease would be given for small premium. Ten per cent. for introduction.

R. ANDERSON and Co., British, Indian, Colonial, and Foreign Advertisement Agents and Contractors,
City Office: 14, CORNHILL, E.C.
West-end Offices: 14, COCKSPUR-STREET, CHARING-CROSS, S.W.
GIVE the BEST TERMS for Company and General Advertising. Advice, Estimates, and all information free of charge. Replies received. Offices are connected by private telephone.

BOVRIL

Gained the GOLD MEDAL (only award in its class) at the International Food and Cookery Exhibition, London, 1889.

IS NUTRITIOUS, DELICIOUS, AND PERFECTLY PURE.
IS INVALUABLE TO TRAVELLERS AND INDISPENSABLE IN THE HOUSEHOLD.
WILL KEEP ANY LENGTH OF TIME, AND IS INSTANTLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—An Eminent PUBLIC ANALYST is retained as Consulting Chemist, and nothing enters or leaves the Factory without being examined and tested by him, thus guaranteeing the Absolute Purity of

BOVRIL.

£100 Prize is offered by the Proprietors of **BOVRIL** for the solution of a new and interesting Puzzle, price 3*d.*, or posted to any address in the U.K. on receipt of 4*d.* in postage stamps.
CHIEF OFFICES, 30, FARRINGDON STREET, E.C.
"BOVRIL AND ITS USES."—A new work containing many valuable recipes for everyday cookery will be forwarded post free on application.

SOUTH WESTERN RAILWAY. OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE BOAT RACE, WEDNESDAY, 26TH MARCH.
THE DIRECT SHORT ROUTE.—Putney in 15 Minutes.—ORDINARY FARES charged by all Trains, Special and Ordinary.—TRAINS from WATERLOO, VAUXHALL, and CLAPHAM JUNCTION, to PUTNEY, BARNES and MORTLAKE at frequent intervals, as required, from 1 P.M.; returning after the Race. LUDGATE HILL LINE to HAMMERSMITH: Trains leave Ludgate-hill at 10.30, 11.29 A.M., 12.20 P.M., 1.35, 2.25, and 3.17 P.M., calling at Elephant and Castle, Walworth-road, Brixton, Loughboro' Junction, and other Stations. The Company's Station at Putney is very near the starting point, and Mortlake Station is within a few hundred yards of the finish of the race. The West End Office, 30, Regent-street, the Central Office, 9, Grand Hotel-buildings, Charing-cross, will be kept open until 10.0 P.M., and the City Office, Exeter-buildings, Arthur-street West, London-bridge, until 8.0 P.M., on Tuesday, 25th March, for the sale of Barnes-bridge and other Tickets.
CHAS. SCOTTER, General Manager.

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA.—ORIENT LINE. FORTNIGHTLY MAIL SERVICE.
The following Steamships leave LONDON as under, PLYMOUTH one day later, NAPLES nine days later, for ALBANY, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY with her Majesty's Mails, calling at COLOMBO, and taking Passengers for all Ports in AUSTRALASIA.

	Tons.	H.P.	
*LUSITANIA	3,877	4,000	March 28
OROYA	6,057	7,000	April 11
ORIZABA	6,077	7,000	April 25
LIGURIA	4,648	4,200	May 9
ORMUZ	6,031	8,500	May 23
OROTAVA	5,552	7,000	June 6

* CALLING AT ALGIERS.
Loading Berth, Tilbury Docks.
Fares from £17 17*s.* to £70.
Managers, F. Green and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, and Anderson, Anderson, and Co., 5, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C. For freight or passage apply to the latter firm; or to the West-end Agents, Grindlay and Co., 55, Parliament-street, S.W.

P. AND O. MAIL STEAMERS ACCELERATED THROUGH SERVICES as under:—
BOMBAY by P. and O. from London and Brindisi every week.
CALCUTTA, CEYLON, and NAPLES, direct by P. and O. from London every fortnight.
CHINA, STRAITS, and JAPAN by P. and O. from London and Brindisi, every fortnight.
AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c., direct by P. and O. from London and Brindisi every fortnight.
GIBRALTAR, MALTA, BRINDISI, PORT SAID, and ISMAILIA. The Company despatch weekly from London one of their large well-appointed steamers for the above ports, and Alexandria every fortnight.
CHEAP RETURN TICKETS.
Fo particulars apply at the Offices, 122, Leadenhall-street, E.C., and 25, Cockspur-street, S.W.

INDIA, CEYLON, JAVA, QUEENSLAND, BURMAH, PERSIA, EAST AFRICA, &c.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).
(BRITISH INDIA ASSOCIATION.)

MAIL STEAMERS from LONDON.

CALCUTTA	Fortnightly
MADRAS	"
COLOMBO	"
RANGOON	"
KURRACHEE	"
BAGHDAD	"
BATAVIA	Four weekly
BRISBANE	"
ROCKHAMPTON	"
ZANZIBAR	"

Delivering Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo at all the principal ports of INDIA, BURMAH, EAST AFRICA, QUEENSLAND, and JAVA.
Every comfort for a Tropical Voyage.
Apply to GRAY, DAWES, and CO., 13, Austin Friars, E.C., and 4, Pall-mall East, S.W.; or to GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL, and CO., Albert-square, Manchester; 51, Pall-mall, and Dock House, Billiter-street.

THE ABERDEEN LINE. LONDON to AUSTRALIA, viâ Cape of Good Hope, in forty-two days.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Sailing.
AUSTRALASIAN	Simpson	3,630	May 6
DAMASCUS	Douglas	3,709	June 24

The above favourite full-powered steamers will sail from the Royal Albert Docks for Melbourne and Sydney, taking passengers for all Australian and New Zealand ports. The accommodation for first and third-class passengers is very superior, and an experienced surgeon will accompany each vessel. Fares—Saloon, from 40 guineas; third class, from 14 guineas.—For particulars apply to GEO. THOMPSON & Co., 24, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

CUNARD LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.—LIVERPOOL to NEW YORK direct EVERY SATURDAY, and BOSTON EVERY THURSDAY. Fares, 12, 15, 18, and 21 guineas, and £26; return ticket 25, 30, and 35 guineas, and £45. Intermediate passage £8 8*s.* Steerage at low rates. Parcels will be received at the City Office three days before date of sailing.—Apply to the Cunard Steamship Company (Limited), in Liverpool, 8, Water-street; or in London, 6, St. Helen's-place, E.C., and 28, Pall-mall, S.W.

OBER-AMMERGAU PASSION PLAY.
THOS. COOK and SON'S arrangements are most complete and satisfactory, as in 1871 and 1880. Preliminary Programme, with map, now ready, containing particulars of routes, including Ober-Ammergau, Time Tables, Details of Play, full instructions for obtaining accommodation and seats. Conductors and Interpreters, Tours to all parts of Bavaria, including Palaces of late King, Dolomites, Salzkammergut, Tyrol, also to Switzerland, &c.
N.B.—Travellers under the arrangements of THOS. COOK and SON are accommodated *in the Village*, and can thereby obtain Reserved Seats at the Play.
THOS. COOK and SON, Ludgate-circus, London, and of all Branch Offices.

COME TO CALIFORNIA; or send for Details of Investments in Land or Fruit Farms. The most profitable investment in the world. Read pamphlet (gratis), by F. A. Binney, Linda Rosa, California, late of Manchester, from S. N. WILLIAMS, 8, EXCHANGE ARCADE-CHAMBERS, MANCHESTER.

POLYTECHNIC INTERMEDIATE AND TECHNICAL DAY SCHOOLS.—Professional, Technical, Commercial, Civil Service, and Preparatory Sections.
Fees, 1½, 2, and 2½ guineas per term.
Head Master, V. BUTLER SMITH, B.A., B.Sc. (Lond.)
NEW TERM commences for Boys April 10th; for Girls, April 15th.
Full particulars of the SECRETARY, 309, Regent-street, W.

QUEENWOOD COLLEGE, HAMPSHIRE.

THE SALVATION ARMY, CONGRESS HALL, CLAPTON.
THIS DAY (Tuesday), March 25.
A DAY WITH GOD.
Conducted by the GENERAL, assisted by Commissioner Booth-Tucker, Major Jhai-Bhai, Ratna Pala (converted priest), Captain Kantahella, and Abdul-Aziz (converted Mahomedan); also the Chief of the Staff, the Commandant, Miss Lucy Booth, Commissioners Howard and Carleton, and a host of Staff and Field Officers.
Meetings at 11, 2.30, and 6.30. Admission 1*d.*
Reserved Seat Tickets 1*s.*
All-day Tickets, 2*s.* To be had at 101, Queen Victoria-street.

OPTICAL TOURS, OPTICAL TOURS.—The INTERNATIONAL CYCLORAMA HALL, 84, OXFORD-STREET, W. The optical tours which have electrified the entire Continent of Europe and America. OPEN THIS DAY, 10 A.M. till 10 P.M. Admission 1*s.*; children half-price. After 7 P.M., 6*d.*

NOTICE.—Messrs. DAY and MARTIN, BLACKING MANUFACTURERS, of 97, High Holborn, beg to Notify that they have REMOVED to their NEW FACTORY in the BOROUGH ROAD, S.E., where all communications are to be addressed.

NOW READY.
NOCTURNAL LONDON. By a Late Secretary of Legation to the Court of St. James, &c.
Demy 8vo, 310 pages in Paper Boards.
PRICE—5*s.* NET.
Published for the Author by S. E. STANESBY, 180, Brompton-road, London.

Vient de Paraitre chez le Libraire, J. WALTMAN JEUNE, Delft (Hollande).
ESSAI D'UNE THEORIE DU SOLEIL et des ETOILES VARIABLES. Par A. BRESTER, Jz., Docteur ès Sciences. Prix 1*s.* 8*d.*

Now ready.
London: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, and Co. 8*s.* 6*d.*
HOBBES.—The Elements of Law, Natural and Politic. Edited by F. TONNIES. Human Nature and De Corp. Polit. "C'est un livre à lire et à commenter toute sa vie. . . . C'est un chef d'œuvre de logique et de raison. Diderot of Hum. Nat., recommending it as a class-book.

AT ALL LIBRARIES, READY THIS DAY.
A RAILWAY FOUNDLING. By "NOMAD," author of "The Milroys." 3 vols. A powerful novel dealing with modern Railway Life, with introduction by JOHN AIRD, Esq., M.P.
TRISCHLER and Co., 18, New Bridge-street, E.C.

Post free, 6*d.*
RUPTURE: Its Radical Cure. An Interesting Publication. By Dr. J. A. SHERMAN, Giving authentic information how sufferers may be relieved and restored to soundness without life torture from trusses used for its protection.
London: GIBBS, SMITH, and Co., 10, High Holborn.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE JOURNAL. Edited by LYDIA E. BECKER. Published first of each month. Price One Penny.
TRUBNER and SONS, Ludgate-hill.

THE MATRIMONIAL HERALD AND FASHIONABLE MARRIAGE GAZETTE Represents the largest and most successful Matrimonial Agency in the world, and is the original and sole responsible medium for the Nobility, Gentry, and Commercial Classes. Price 3*d.*; secure in plain envelope, 4½*d.*—Editor, 40, Lamb's Conduit-street, London, W.C.; or order of all newsagents.

SUN LIFE OFFICE

FOR OLD AGE ASSURANCES
PAYABLE IN LIFETIME OR AT PREVIOUS DEATH.

POLICIES EFFECTED NOW WILL PARTICIPATE IN THE SURPLUS FUNDS ARISING OUT OF THE SOCIETY'S TRANSACTIONS AS AT MIDSUMMER, 1892.

At the last Division of Profits the distribution was extraordinary, the average return in actual cash being more than £56 in every £100 paid in premiums, reducing the ultimate cost of policies to a very large extent.

NEW DOUBLE OPTION PROSPECTUSES NOW READY.
Applications should be made without delay (as the BOOKS CLOSE FINALLY for this Bonus at MIDSUMMER), to the Actuaries, SUN LIFE OFFICE, 63, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, E.C.

SHORTHAND. Metropolitan School, Ld., 27, Chancery-lane. Business men, note—Shorthand acquired here in odd spare hours. We can place any number of gentlemanly youths and young men in the City. Book-keeping, business-hand, and training, by Specialists. French, Spanish, German, Portuguese, &c., by native teachers. Prospectus post free.

THROAT AND COUGH.
SORENESS and DRYNESS, TICKLING and IRRITATION, inducing cough and affecting the voice. For these symptoms use EPPS'S GLYCERINE JUJUBES. In contact with the glands at the moment they are excited by the act of sucking, the glycerine in these agreeable confections becomes actively healing. Sold in Tins, 1*s.* 1½*d.*, labelled "JAMES EPPS and CO., Homœopathic Chemists, London."

PEPPER'S TARAXACUM AND PODOPHYLLIN.
The Safest Antibilious Medicine.
A Fluid Liver Medicine, without Mercury, for Indigestion, Headache, Dyspepsia.
Bottles 2*s.* 9*d.* and 4*s.* 0*d.* Sold everywhere.

Sulpholine Lotion FOR CLEARING THE SKIN.
In a few days Spots, Blemishes, Blotches, entirely fade away. Beautifully fragrant. Perfectly harmless. It renders the skin clear, smooth, supple, and healthy. Bottles 2*s.* 9*d.* *Sold everywhere.*

FAILING VISION.
For one pair of eyes which fail from old age, a dozen are worn out by the use of improper spectacles. This is the result of wearing spectacles which are made by the gross, and so cannot, as a rule, suit any person's requirements accurately.
Mr. BROWNING'S system of suiting the sight is to carefully test the eyes without the use of atropine or belladonna, and then have a pair of spectacles or folders made specially, under his own supervision, for each person who applies to him, the lenses being worked to suit all peculiarities of vision and the frames made to fit the features.—JOHN BROWNING, Ophthalmic Optician (Author of "Our Eyes," now in its Eighth Edition), may be consulted free of charge in all cases of failing vision, at 63, STRAND, LONDON.

ALKARAM. BAYSWATER, *October* 22, 1885.—DEAR SIR,—Last Monday I was attacked by violent INFLUENZA; I despaired of being able to fulfil an important concert engagement to-night, but was advised to try your "Alkaram," which I did. This morning my cold has quite disappeared leaving my voice "clear as a bell."—Faithfully yours, VICTOR ROMILLY.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1889.

COOK'S ANTISEPTIC SOAP.

(THOMPSON'S PATENT.)

Tested in a Physiological Laboratory as a Germ Destroyer, and proved to be more efficient than any other.

Recommended by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES for
ECZEMA, RINGWORM AND ALL SKIN DISORDERS.

LANCET, May 12, 1888.—"The importance of such a soap in medical and sanitary science is very obvious."

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

MANUFACTURERS—
EDWARD COOK & CO.,
Household and Toilet Soap Makers, London, E.
Retail, 157B, New Bond-street, W.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

3 LINES	1/-
3 INSERTIONS	2/6

Beyond 3 Lines, 4d. per Line per Insertion.
NOTE.—Each line averages about Seven words.

SITUATIONS.

A GENTLEMAN, B.A. Cambridge, highest references, desires an apppointment as SECRETARY or Clerk, or in any position of trust.—R. S., 1, South-crescent, Bedford-square.

CLERKS in GOVERNMENT OFFICES in London. Age 17-20 (others 14-31). Salary £70-£350. 65 vacancies, 13th May. Evening tuition by distinguished men. See "C. S. Manual for 1890," 1*s.* 8*d.*, and "C. S. Competitor," 1*d.* weekly. Guide free.—Mr. SKERRY, 27, Chancery-lane.

SERIOUS OFFER.—French gentleman, 27, speaking some English, varied extensive knowledge of literature and sciences, accustomed original research, thorough knowledge (and practice) educational science, offers services, SECRETARY or similar suitable position for intelligent serious work demanding initiative and care. Best references.—Address, "Cc 101," Rice, 86, Fleet-street.

EDUCATIONAL.

EXTEMPORE SPEAKING (Oratory). Professor GOWER, M.A. (member University Senate), gives INSTRUCTION for acquiring facility in the expression of ideas and fluent delivery.—26, OXFORD-MANSION, REGENT-CIRCUS, W.

SPANISH.—Proficiency in correspondence and conversation guaranteed by experienced native teacher. Terms moderate. A gentleman could be received at teacher's residence, 10*s.* 6*d.* Tuition gratis.—"MADRILENO," 15, Daneville-road, Denmark-hill.

APARTMENTS to be LET.

COUNTRY APARTMENTS, with good cooking and attendance. Suitable for a gentleman engaged during the day.—Miss WALLACE, Heath Cottage, Hayes-common, Beckenham, S.E.

GOOD HOLIDAY QUARTERS.—PENSION DU LAC, GUNTEN, LAKE OF THUN, Switzerland. Twenty-four hours from London. Terms 4*s.* per diem, inclusive of apartments and full board, with free boating, bathing, and fishing.—References permitted to E. HENLEY, 16, Stonebridge-park, N.W.

HOUSES, &c., to be LET or SOLD.

TO LET.—Houses, Villas, Mansions, Chambers (business and residential), Apartments (furnished or unfurnished), charmingly situated, all replete with modern conveniences, but many quite unfit for habitation in consequence of the dirty condition in which they have been left by the previous tenants, the confined dirt and odours arising therefrom proving a fruitful source of plague, misery, and sometimes death to their successors. To remedy this, Hudson's Soap is invaluable as a purifying agent. Hudson's will rapidly transform the dirty house into a sweet and comfortable abode; and if the water used with Hudson's Soap in the scrubbing and paint-cleaning is poured down the water-closets and sinks, the pans, pipes, &c., belonging thereto will be thoroughly cleansed. The ordinary Disinfectants claim to destroy effluvia only, and many of them simply substitute an odour for a stench; but the purifying properties of Hudson's Soap removes the danger of sore throats, fevers, and worse diseases. Hudson's Soap is popular the world over for all washing, scouring, and cleansing purposes. Hudson's is a pure, Dry Soap, in fine powder, and dissolves immediately in hot or cold water, and is excellent for all purposes where ordinary soap is objectionable, such as washing dishes, plates, knives, forks, saucepans, &c., as it leaves no soapy trace or smell. From the cot to the palace the regular daily use of Hudson's promotes purity, health, and satisfaction. In 1 lb., ½ lb., and ¼ lb. packets.

Every one interested in South Africa should read

THE TRUE STORY OF THE

Gold and Diamond Mines of South Africa,

Which appears in the PALL MALL BUDGET of March 20. The articles are profusely illustrated, and contain an impartial statement of the present condition of the mining industries in that country, and the probabilities of the future.

PRICE FOURPENCE. Post free FOURPENCE-HALFPENNY.

MAY BE HAD AT ALL RAILWAY BOOKSTALLS AND AT ALL NEWSAGENTS.

THE

PALL MALL BUDGET

Of THURSDAY, March 20,
PRICE FOURPENCE,
ALSO CONTAINS:

A PORTRAIT OF MRS. HUMPHRY WARD, the Authoress of "Robert Elsmere."
A PORTRAIT OF MR. CECIL RHODES, the King of the Diamond Fields.
THE MODERN PAN. A Cartoon by Mr. Hugh Thomson.
LONDON THE PICTURESQUE. A Talk with Mr. Herbert Marshall on the Scenery of London.
WHICH ARE BROWNING'S BEST POEMS?
THUMBNAILS IN PARLIAMENT.

2, NORTHUMBERLAND-STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Printed and Published by THOMAS HUNT, at the Office, 2, Northumberland-street, Strand, in the Parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.—TUESDAY, March 25, 1890.